

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

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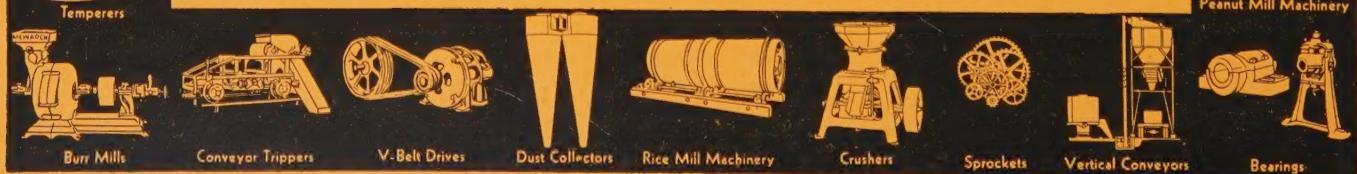
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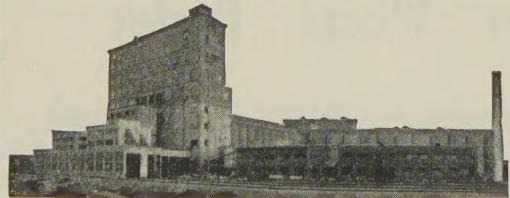
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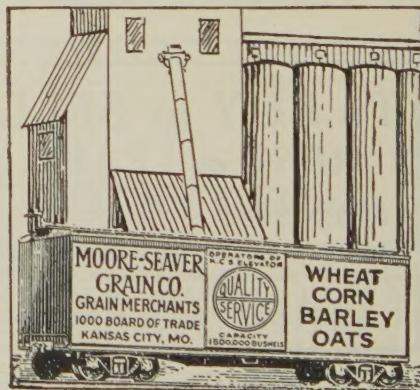
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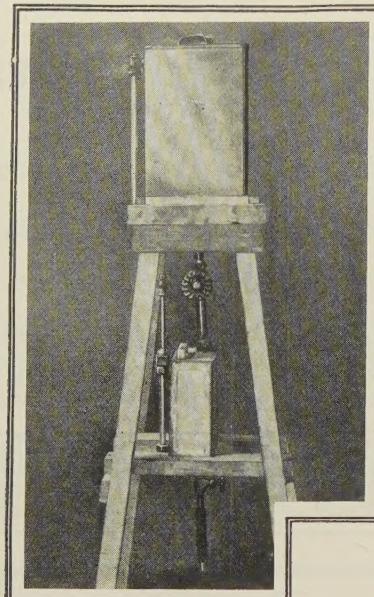
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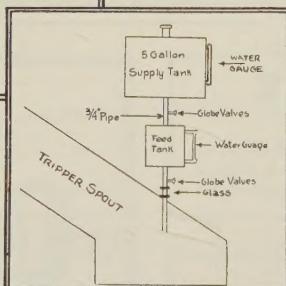
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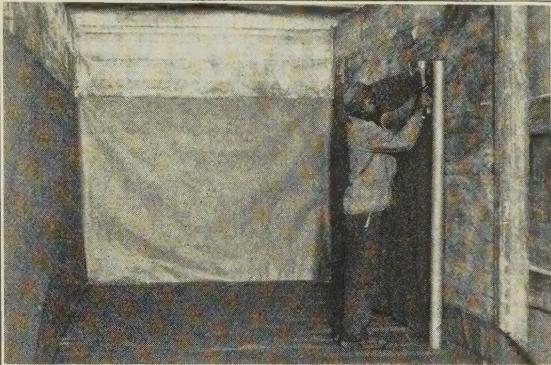
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Bag Closing Machine
Bags and Burlap
Bearings { Roller
Ball
Belting
Bin Thermometer
Bin Valves
Bleachers and Purifiers
Boots
Buckets
Car Liners
Car Loader
Car { Puller
Pusher
Seals
Cipher Codes
Claim (R. R.) Collection
Clover Huller
Coal Conveyor
Corn Cracker
Conveying Machinery
Distributor
Dockage Tester
Dump
Dust Collector
Dust Protector
Elevator Leg
Elevator Paint
Feed Formulas
Feed Ingredients
Feed Mixer { Dry
Molasses
Feed Mill
Fire Barrels
Fire Extinguishers
Friction Clutch
Grain Cleaner
Grain Drier
Grain Tables
Hammer Mill

Head Drive
Leg Backstop
Lightning Rods
Loading Spout
Magnetic Separator
Manlift
Moisture Tester
Motor Control
Mustard Seed Separator
Oat Clipper
Oat Huller
Plans of Grain Elevators
Portable Elevator
Power { Oil Engine
Motors
Power Shovel
Railroad Claim Books
Renewable Fuse
Rope Drive
Safety Steel Sash
Sample Envelopes
{ Truck
Scales { Hopper
Automatic
Scale Tickets
Scarifying Machine
Screw Conveyor
Seed Treating { Machine
Chemicals
Separator
Sheller
Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Steel or Zinc
Silent Chain Drive
Speed Reduction Units
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Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

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Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

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it identifies long-lived heavy-coated Galvanized Sheets

"Seal of Quality" sheets are specially manufactured, under careful supervision, and are coated with 2 ounces of zinc per square foot. Practical tests prove that this heavy coating increases durability several hundred per cent above that of ordinary light-coated commercial sheets.

For real economy and durability, cover your buildings with heavy-coated sheets. Insist that every sheet be stamped with the "Seal of Quality"—your guarantee of long service life.

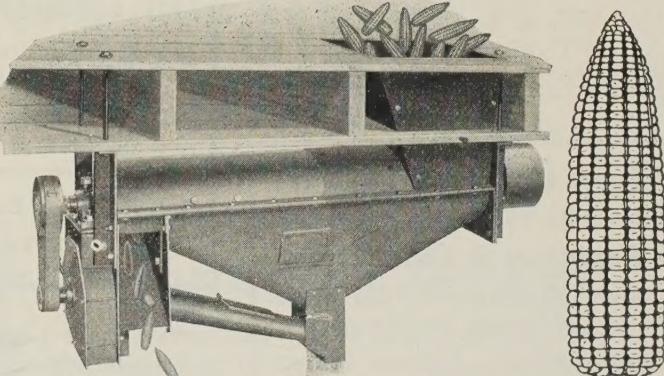
Send for free books—"Directions for Laying Galvanized Roofing" and "Heavy-Coated Galvanized Sheets for Roofing and Siding".

American Zinc Institute

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Only this SHELLER CLEANS and SEPARATES

A unmatched combination—a simple machine which makes one job of shelling, cleaning, and separating. No wonder then that the TRIUMPH Roller Bearing Corn Sheller has gained such widespread approval that 2,000 are now in daily use.

One hundred bushels of shelled corn every hour is easy work for this Timken bearing-equipped sheller. All metal and built for years of steady work.

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• HANGS UNDER THE FLOOR OR SETS ON THE FLOOR •

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CHALMERS & BORTON
620 Pioneer Trust Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
Engineers — Constructors
Grain Elevators — Feed Mills — Warehouses
Ask for Quotations on Your Work

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
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Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
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2730 Grove Street KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Grain Elevators Flour Mills Cold Storage Plants
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NOW IS THE TIME
to build or overhaul your elevator. Costs
of labor and material were never lower.
Let us quote on your work.
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FEED MILLS COAL PLANTS
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Mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

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Wood or Concrete
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THE
Star Engineering Company
Designers and Builders of modern,
efficient grain elevators, feed
plants, and associated build-
ings. Every plant designed
to best suit individual
requirements.
Machinery Estimates Plans
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Ryan Construction Co.
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We find the Journals very interesting
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Degler, pres., Mattoon, Ill.

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Builder of Concrete and/or Wood
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Modern Grain Handling Machinery
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ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE
Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS
Let us furnish your machinery
AMARILLO, TEXAS

CRAMER ELEVATORS
are preferred elevators because each is
designed and built to fit the individual
needs of the owners.
W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
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Plans and Specifications Furnished



Millions of Bushels

(11,000,000)

Fast Operation

Designed and Built by

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Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.

*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
in record time*

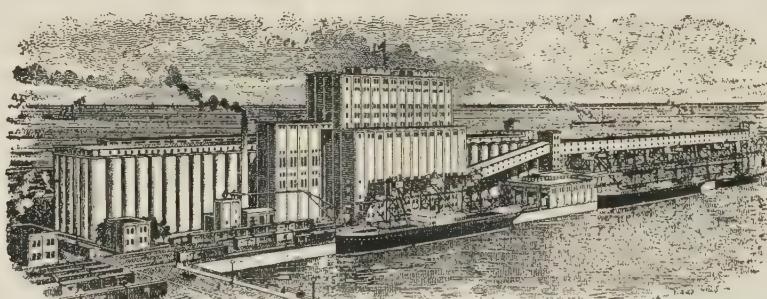
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Fort William, Ontario

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Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
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Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
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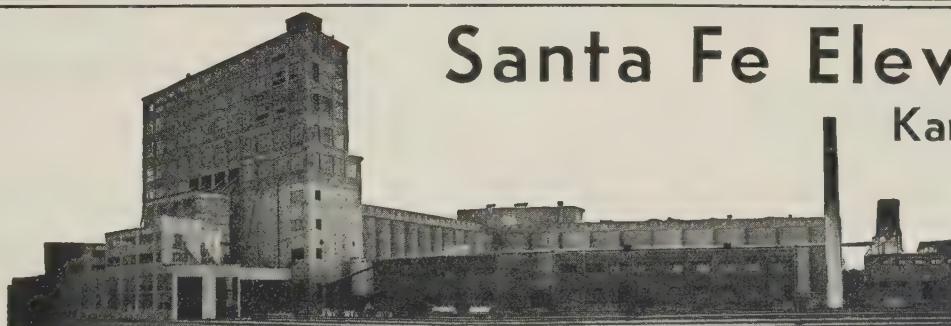
GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

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Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
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Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.,

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

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Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators
Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.



Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

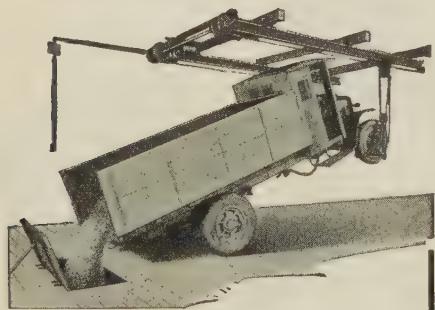
Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays

WHITE ★ STAR ★
COMPANY
Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

McMillin Truck Dump

For Electrical Power



In the above we are offering an entirely different type of construction than that used in all other types of overhead dumps.

With this dump the vehicle can be raised until some part of it will come in contact with the ceiling, while with all other overhead dumps, the vehicle strikes the overhead carriage, which in the average driveway will not give sufficient slope for the proper dumping, and which is not only objectionable but reduces speed and adds unnecessary work for the operator.

We furnish either wheel hooks or rack as may be desired.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular.

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L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.
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ZELENY Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.
542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

CONCRETE GRAIN BINS

WE DESIGN AND ERECT GRAIN ELEVATORS BY THE POLK SYSTEM

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES FOR

POLK GENUNG POLK CO.
FORT BRANCH INDIANA



ELEVATORS
—Hand Power and Electric—
MANLIFTS, DUMB WAITERS
ELECTRIC CONVERTERS for hand elevators. Our product is unsurpassed for efficiency and general reliability. When enquiring for estimate, state kind of elevator wanted, capacity, size, platform travel and height of hatch.

Sidney Elevator Mfg. Co., (Miami St.) Sidney, Ohio

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge.

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When in Minneapolis
Stay at

**The
NEW NICOLLET
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Opposite Tourist Bureau on
Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
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Rates:
59 Rooms at \$2.00 257 Rooms at \$8.50
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**MAIN DINING ROOM
COFFEE SHOP**

3 Blocks from both Depots, Re-
tail Center and Wholesale Center.

W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

For European Markets

on grain, flour and feed products
best and most reliable information is
found in the daily

"German Grain Journal"

a sample copy of which will be
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Copenickerstr, 48/49, Berlin, S. O. 16, Germany

Shipping Notices Duplicating

A convenient form for advising receivers of the grade, kind and weight of grain shipped.

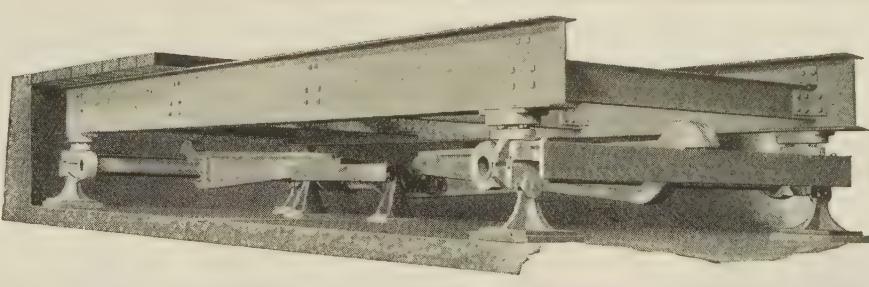
Loaded into car—initials and number, seal numbers at.....
station on.....date; billed shipper's order notify.....
draft for \$.....; made through.....bank of.....
to apply on sale of.....bushels made.....

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy pressboard, hinged covers, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ounces. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 75c; three copies, \$2.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



It Pays to Keep All Your Equipment Up to Date—But Most Important Is Your Scale—Improve Yours with the

GASTON NO-TWIST MOTOR TRUCK SCALE

*Write for Bulletins Fully Describing the No-Twist
and Unit-Bilt Motor Truck Scales*

THE GASTON SCALE CO.
Beloit, Wis., U. S. A.

In business 90 years.

Not a part of any scale combine.

1902 MARCH — APRIL — MAY 1932
Time for WINDSTORM INSURANCE
Write for the "TRI-STATE SAVING PLAN" for Grain
Elevators and other Mercantile Property
Also Residence Property insured against Fire and Windstorm
E. H. Moreland, Secretary Luverne, Minn.

CONFIRMATION BLANKS

Simple—Complete—Safe

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer. He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/2 x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 90c at Chicago.

Six Copies to One Address, \$5.00

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Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street

CHICAGO

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

MILL MUTUAL INSURANCE is SOUND INSURANCE

Net Cash Surplus
Dec. 31, 1931

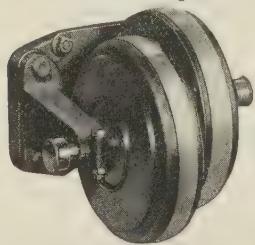
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Association, Alton, Ill.	\$1,194,444.52
Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Kansas City, Mo.	429,152.17
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich.	1,461,599.84
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa	1,204,817.53
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.	852,755.09
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas	658,593.91
Pennsylvania Millers Mut. Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1,527,424.55
Ohio Millers Mutual Ins. Co., Van Wert, Ohio	103,925.04
Grain Dealers Nat. Mut. Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	1,390,000.00
Millers National Ins. Co., Chicago, Illinois	2,424,878.69

ASSOCIATION
of
**MILL AND ELEVATOR MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANIES**

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau
230 East Ohio Street
CHICAGO

BUHLER

Balanced
DRIVE
For Elevator Separators



The modern substitute for the obsolete eccentric method of reciprocating the sieves of grain cleaners.

It replaces the eccentrics, eccentric shaft, connecting rods and other cumbersome, power-wasting, trouble-making parts of the ordinary shoe drive.

The most highly refined sieve-oscillating mechanism the world has ever known.

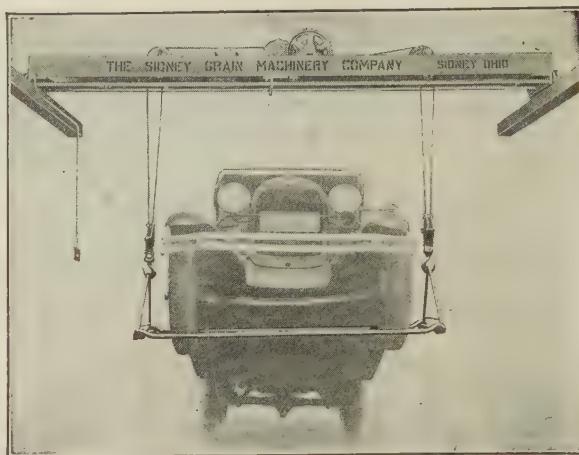
It is considered the most radical improvement made in grain cleaners during the past twenty years.

Existing machines of practically all makes can be converted to the Buhler Drive at very moderate cost.

Write for 125GD Catalog

S. HOWES CO., INC.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

SIDNEY ELECTRIC DUMP



For dumping in one or more pits. For trucks and wagons of any length. EASY TO INSTALL and ECONOMICAL.

Heavy all steel construction, enclosed steel bronze worm gear, 2-h.p. motor, Timken roller bearing reversible switch, special cradle, best blocks and cable. Forty years experience building machinery for elevators and mills enables us to incorporate many new and improved features.

This is the last word in electric overhead dumps.

SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
SIDNEY, OHIO

Grain Receiving Record Books

Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8 1/2 x 13 1/2 inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9 1/4 x 12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size 9 1/2 x 12 inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/4 lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is 8 1/2 x 13 1/2 inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 228 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50. Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight 4 1/2 lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is 10 1/2 x 15 1/2 inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 1/2 lbs. Order Form 28. Price, \$4.75.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/2 x 12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size 10 1/2 x 15 1/2 inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3 1/2 lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 6,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, 10 1/2 x 15 1/2 inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.25

Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/2 x 12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

KANSAS—Six elevators for sale. Address 67X9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

PANHANDLE OF TEXAS—Line of four elevators for sale, fully equipped, electric power, crop prospect fine. Address 68G2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

NO. ILL.—Elevator, lumber, coal business, etc., for sale, with residence. Ogle Co. No trade; sell cheap for cash or bankable notes to close estate. Good opportunity. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Grain elevator and coal yards for sale, also garage building on So. Main, Aberdeen, S. D. Trackage on C. M. & St. P. Ry. Residential lots in the highlands, also dwelling. Farms—improved or unimproved. Robert Weidenbach, Box 629, Aberdeen, S. D.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

TWO INDIANA ELEVATORS FOR SALE

Pierceton, on Penna. R. R., good house, coal—Feed.

Auburn, on Penna. R. R., good house, Feed. Sell right quick for cash—no trade.

Write Kraus & Apflebaum, Inc., 912 Old First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Fort Wayne, Ind.

NORTHERN INDIANA elevator for sale; only elevator in county seat, population 5000. Doing excellent business grain, seeds, feed, coal and ice. Good location, well equipped; electrified; clean competition surrounding towns; takes \$30,000 to swing. Basis past and present earnings will return purchase price every two years; bear any investigation you wish to make. Have accurate set of books audited regularly by C. P. A. Good reasons for selling but don't take your time nor ours unless you have the capital and mean business. Address 68J7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

WESTERN NEBR.—Two elevators for sale. Write 68G13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

TEN IOWA AND ILLINOIS Elevators for sale, will sell one or all. Priced for quick sale. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING
AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

WYOMING—25,000 bus. capac. elev. and \$50,000 to \$75,000 annual feed bus., for sale. Loc. in heart of No. Platte Valley; no trades; must be part or all cash. Other interests reason for selling. Box C, Torrington, Wyo.

N. E. OKLA.—Elevator and feed business for sale, elec. power, complete feed equipment. County seat town. Good dairy and poultry community. Sacrifice price, account age. Must sell. Write 68F8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

MICHIGAN—Three elevators for sale or lease—grain, feed and bean business. Well located in the bean growing district and in good dairy and poultry communities; one elevator has a lumber yard. Write Saginaw Milling Company, Saginaw, Mich.

ELEVATOR WANTED TO LEASE

WANT TO LEASE Central or Western Kansas elevator. Write 68F4 Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED ELEVATORS to sell, buy or exchange. E. W. Miller, Guthrie Center, Iowa. R. E. Broker.

WILL TRADE 240 ACRE Illinois corn belt farm for elevator. What have you? Address 68J10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE

OHIO—Good 125-bbl. flour, corn meal and feed mill for sale, feed mixer, etc. Gas engine power; ample storage. Large retail trade at mill door. Might consider lease to responsible parties. Write Box 298, Lancaster, Ohio.

NORTH CAROLINA—900-bbl. 5-story brick flour mill for sale, fully equipped with Nordyke-Marmon machinery, excellent condition. 110,000 bus. storage; electric power; sprinklered. Full description upon request. W. E. Webb, Receiver, Statesville, N. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

NO. ILL.—Steady paying lumber, coal yard, etc., for sale. Safe income, staple stock. Cash to close estate. Grain elevator near can be rented cheap. Investment buildings small. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

SOUTHWESTERN IOWA—Controlling interest in grain, feed and oil business for sale in town of 1,500. Earned 30% net last year. Sell for \$12,000 with payment of \$5,000. Write W. M. Knutson, Lock Box H, Chicago, Ill.

COLORADO—Grain, feed and seed business for sale or lease, on account of health. Also handle beans, hay, produce and cream. In business two years and always enjoyed good business. Would trade for Colo. stock ranch, or sell with easy terms. Drescher Bros., Box 196, Crowley, Colo.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Improved Railroad Claim Blanks require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment. Are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index, instructions and summary, with four sheets of carbon. The original is sent to the claim agent, and carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim. Sells for \$2. Have few loosely bound and soiled, one at \$1, four at \$1.25 and two at \$1.50. Order 411-E (overcharge in freight or weight "Special."

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book.—Designed to facilitate the work of buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads daily. Each page is divided vertically down the middle and only the left half is ruled for entries. The ruling shows top of left-hand half of each page. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the leaf, so that when leaf is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each left has spaces for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters. By assigning a separate leaf to each farmer and entering his loads on it, a complete record of his deliveries is always ready. Book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves of white bond and nine sheets of carbon. Regular price \$3. One bargain at \$2. Order Form 66 "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

WANT POSITION as manager of country elevator; 25 yrs. exper.; can handle sidelines. Address 68C11 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MAN, age 24, two yrs. exper. in handling elevator and books, wishes responsible position, chance for advancement. Willing to learn. Write 68J1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

MAN WITH EXPERIENCE in grain, coal, lumber, hardware and implements wants position with good firm, can begin immediately. Write 68J9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN ELEVATOR managers and operators have 9,000 possible openings to apply for by making their want known through the "Situations Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS.

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CAN ANY GRAIN COMPANY, anywhere, use, in any responsible position, an active, alert honest man of 25 years successful experience, covering every department of the Grain Business, except exporting? I can qualify in any such position, and should like to do so for you. Convincing references. Address 68H12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

BUFFALO TEN TON Truck and Wagon Scale for sale; used four years; in first class condition; replacing with twenty-ton scale. Syler & Syler, Plymouth, Ind.

SCALE BARGAINS—1-10 bus. late model Richardson Automatic Scale (new). 2-5 bus. Avery Automatic Scales, 1-10 ton capacity type registering beam for Fairbanks Scale. G. R. Co-Op. Grain & Supply Co., Grand Ridge, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

40 H.P. FAIRBANKS MORSE Gas Engine for sale; in good condition. F. J. Wood & Sons, London, Ohio.

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

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CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

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Post Office.....

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ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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1—Rebuilt 50-h.p. 1800 r.p.m., 60 cycle, 3 phase, 220 volt motor, starter and sliding base; 1—Square D safety switch, single throw, fused bottom with 4—200 Amp., 250 volt fuses; 3—Chicago fuse Mfg. Co.'s cat. No. 2806 "Union" slate cut out bases for 250 volt, 101 to 200 Amps. and three refillable fuses for same; 15 ft. 2 in. solid conduit, 5 ft. 2 in. flexible conduit and two porcelain outlets. Price \$225.00 f.o.b. Hobbs. Hobbs Grain Company, Hobbs, Ind.

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Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

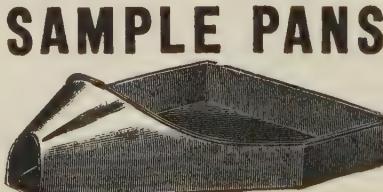
ELECTRIC MOTORS For Sale—Hundreds of "Rockford Rebuilt" machines, all makes, types and sizes available for immediate shipment. All thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned, fully covered by our "One Year Guarantee" against electrical or mechanical defects. Send for complete stock list.

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Sixty illustrated pages of motors, generators, transformers, etc., mailed free on request. ROCKFORD POWER MACHINERY COMPANY 621 Sixth Street Rockford, Ill.

SCALES WANTED

SACKING SCALE WANTED at once: Type "A," Two-arm Revolving Sacking Scale. Must be in good condition and cheap. The Quinn Men-haden Fisheries, Inc., Morehead City, N. C.



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2 1/2 x 12 x 16 1/4", \$2.00
at Chicago.

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require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
Price, \$2.00. Weight 8 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.
Price, \$2.00.

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Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the — R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4 1/2 x 4 1/4 inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.
Price \$1.00 at Chicago.

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Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Duplicating Contract Book, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00. Weight 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 11$, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 78. Price \$1.55. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12×12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with leather back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
Postage Extra.

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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

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50-H. P. DIRECT CONNECTED Jay Bee Grinder with motor for sale. Like new \$750. Address Jacobson Machine Wks., Minneapolis, Minn.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

JAY BEE HAMMER MILL No. 3-A-T for sale; bargain; excellent condition. C. S. Reinhard, Vermilion Grove, Illinois.

AIR BLAST CAR LOADER. Guaranteed. A real buy. Write for particulars. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

GRAIN SCALES. Richardson, Fairbanks, Smith Exact Weight Scales. Car Pullers. Three pair high Feed Mills. Driers. Attrition Mills, Bag Closing Machines. Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Belting. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

Rosco Oat Huller; Carter Disc Separator; Used Attrition and Hammer Mills; Dings Magnetic Pulley; Car Puller; Grain Driers; Motor Driven Car Loader; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 4-bu. Richardson Automatic Scales; Exact Weight and Hopper Scales; 1-ton Eureka Horizontal Mixer; $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-ton Vertical Batch Mixer; Pancake Mixers; a Special Wheat and Corn Cleaner, New; Bag Piler; Corn Crackers; Graders; Corn Shellers; Corn Cutters; Corn Cob Crushers; Oil Engines and Motors. Send us a list of your wants, we can supply you with all machinery for Molasses, Stock and Poultry Feed; also Complete Elevators; Flour and Corn Mills. We sell for less. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES WANTED

ALL STEEL ELEVATOR Leg Head and Boot wanted; capacity about 2,000 bu. per hour; good condition. F. J. Wood & Sons, London, Ohio.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

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DEPENDABLE ONCE USED Burlap and Cotton Uniformly sized bags. Suction cleaned and turned. Priced right. Complete stock at all times. J. Bleichfeld Bag & Burlap Co., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y. Established over thirty years.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

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Whatever
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Just Another Victim of the Old Windmill!



50% of track scales used in grain weighing incapable of SUSTAINED ACCURACY*

* *U. S. Government Statistics*

Government statistics compiled over a period of several years show that 50% of the track scales used in grain weighing are incapable of continuous maintenance of tolerances recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This is because many of the track scales used in weighing grain are of obsolete design. Their light weight construction simply can't stand up under today's heavy loads.

To meet the demand of industrial scale users, Fairbanks have built a Type "S" Track Scale that embodies the construction features found in Fairbanks Scales used by every railroad in the United States. In addition to meeting requirements for sustained accuracy—these Type "S" Track Scales offer the extra advantage of moderate cost and low installation expense.

Every part is built to withstand the strains of switching and weighing today's heavy loads.

"Center Load Construction" (see illustration) of all levers—an exclusive Fairbanks feature—assures lasting accuracy. This feature eliminates the tendency of the levers to twist regardless of where the load is placed. The weight of the load is transmitted to the center of the levers, *before* it is transmitted to the knife edges.

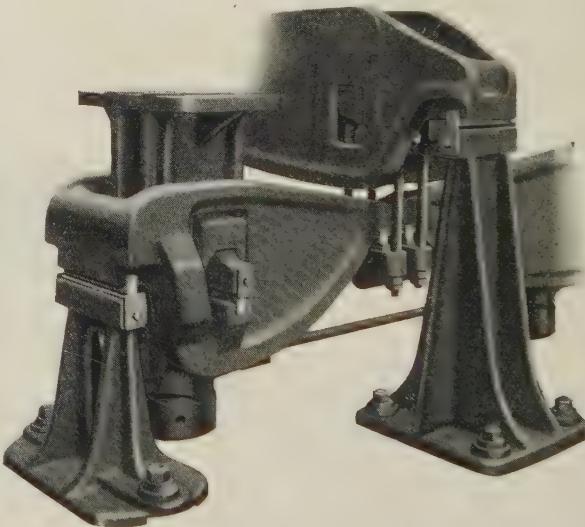
Platform movement does not cause knife edges to be hammered by the bearings. Type "S" Fairbanks Track Scales *stay* accurate.

If you are using an old type scale, the profit protection that a Type "S" Fairbanks Scale will give you is worth your immediate investigation. Let us send complete information. No obligation.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

And 40 principal cities—a service station at each house



Showing the heavy mechanism of Fairbanks Type "S" Track Scale. This illustrates "center loading" construction—an exclusive Fairbanks feature. It is achieved by a flexible combination of parts suspended inside a box lever. Carries load to center line of lever regardless of how it is placed on platform. Knife edges stay parallel, as there is no tendency for levers to slip. Scale stays accurate.

Fairbanks Scales

Preferred the World Over



GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, MAY 11, 1932

ANTI-FRICTION bearings should be part of the equipment of every up-to-date elevator, for the pleasing reduction of both the fire hazard and the bills for power, oil and fire insurance.

BEFORE BUILDING be sure plans and specifications have been prepared so carefully to meet the requirements that expensive changes from plan will not occur during construction.

IS IT legitimate for the taxeaters to spend public money to propagandize for continuance of waste? Then the salary list of \$36,560 in the press division and \$25,520 in the mimeograph duplicating division of the Federal Farm Board is warranted.

IF GRAIN is going down your back leg, you will be able to wear it out by elevating and re-elevating it over and over, but it will not increase your profits one penny. The thing to do is to change the size of your head pulley or the opening into the spout from the head, otherwise you will pay dearly for not correcting this mechanical defect now.

WHEN you are in need of machinery or supplies, write our "Information Bureau" and you will be placed in communication with makers of the latest and best.

THE MANY elevator improvements reported in our news columns this number show very plainly that elevator men are going to be prepared to handle grain as soon as the new crop starts to move.

ARGENTINA is copying our own bureaucrats by adopting a regulation that the Buenos Aires Futures Market shall be supervised and pay \$2,000 monthly for the supervision, no doubt by favored politicians who are rewarded with fat sinecures.

DISCONTINUANCE of trading in hog futures on the Chicago Live Stock Exchange recently is not a reflection on the system of future trading, but an evidence of the reluctance of shorts or producers to sell at the low price levels now ruling.

SWITCH ENGINE service is becoming so difficult to obtain at many country elevator points many country dealers are installing small car pullers so as to prevent the congestion of the elevator and a suspension of business.

AN EGG and Poultry Pool in Washington state is selling chick mash at \$40 per ton when regular feed handlers are mixing it at \$32; and the same pool loses sight of the cooperative principle by soliciting orders from farmers who do not own poultry nor produce eggs.

THE INVESTIGATION by the Interstate Commerce Commission into charges for spotting cars is an example of waste forced on business by autocratic methods. In *ex parte* 104 the Pennsylvania Railroad had to hold 110 operating officials from all parts of its extensive system in Pittsburgh to respond to any question but only 12 of the men were called.

THE GENERALLY accepted time for overhauling grain elevators and making needed improvements is just before the new crop starts to move. Yet some procrastinate and wait until grain is moving in volume. Then when the break-down comes or weakness is developed making immediate repairs necessary, the receiving of grain will have to be suspended.

IT HAS only been a few years since elevator men generally were worried sick over what to do with heavy loads of bulk grain presented in trucks too heavy for their old time wagon dump logs. Today larger and larger trucks with longer and longer wheel bases are increasing the elevator man's difficulty of unloading the farmers' grain, so it behooves country elevator men to give serious consideration to the building of stronger approaches and driveways and longer dumps, else the congestion over their receiving sink when the new crop starts to move will prove most exasperating to would-be patrons.

IT IS MOST encouraging to report the rebuilding of a number of elevators which have been burned during the last year.

THE MORE frequently you mention the Journal to advertisers the greater the revenue we get to spend in the interest of your business.

THE MARKED reduction in the number of fires following a stroke of lightning since country elevator owners started to installing standard rod equipment is encouraging all owners to provide this protection and more will be installed this year than ever.

TRUCKERS are carrying so much grain from farms to terminal markets, elevator operators must soon find some way of meeting this cut-throat competition. The farmers' losses due to inaccurate weights, wrong grading by truck drivers and rubber checks will help check the practice.

OUR LEGAL library and our trade library are always open to members of the grain and feed trades. You are welcome to consult them at any time you please or, tell us what you wish to know and we will strive to dig up the information for you. The clearer and more definite your statement of what you want to know, the better will our editorial staff be able to serve you.

THE SILK FIASCO perpetrated by the Japanese Empire is the latest governmental attempt to control commodity prices to end as have all futile efforts in defiance of the laws of supply and demand. The Imperial Silk Co. started by buying 30,000 bales of raw silk in 1929, but the price remained down and the Japanese government bot an additional 85,000 bales. The government now has sold its holdings of 108,000 bales to a private firm of New York who are leading silk merchandisers, for \$16,200,000, representing a loss of \$33,000,000. By taking this step the Japanese show themselves to be wiser than the Farm Board which persists in trying to go around regular merchandisers by trading wheat for coffee or worthless promises to pay.

THE PRESIDENT'S action in taking up vigorously the matter of reducing government expenditures should encourage citizens to protest against waste and extravagance. Many have failed to write their congressmen and voice protests in the local newspapers, from a feeling that it would do no good. The president, however, maintains a clipping bureau service to keep him in touch with public sentiment, so that he may know what course is likely to meet with public approval. Evidently the protests have become so vociferous that he has been forced to take notice. Politicians are like that. Even Mr. Coolidge, whom we all admire for his courageous stand against waste, once told a com'ite who called upon him to advocate a meritorious measure, that their project was good and he favored it, but it was necessary for them "to work up public sentiment in favor of it."

Choosing An Architect

Some persons who have not had special training or experience in architectural design set so little value on their skill they are even willing to throw in the work of designing the elevator provided they be given the contract for construction.

It is safe to disregard the pretensions of the would-be architect and to base his selection on past performance, on executed work. Not that the owner should find a plant suiting his fancy, but that plants of the same general character show care in design to accomplish the desired ends at low cost of construction and subsequent operation and maintenance. The same skill can be expected of the same individual in dealing with a slightly different problem in some other location.

After having chosen the architect the owner should state clearly the requirements and the permissible cost; and then give the architect a free hand. If he is as competent as he should be the owner can afford to trust him with implicit confidence. An owner who listens to unprofessional friends suggesting alleged improvements in the plan and demands that they be incorporated in the building against the best judgment of the competent architect discourages him and causes him to lose interest in his work.

In the grain elevator field it is not difficult to find specialists in every type of grain elevator design. When the owner has found the qualified designer it is only necessary for him to state the limitations as to cost and the necessary capacities for storage, and the requirements in the way of handling or processing. Having once instructed the architect, interfere with him as little as possible and thereby keep down the costs.

Our Country's Most Pressing Problem

The most pressing problem confronting the United States today is not how to raise more taxes, but how to reduce the government's expenditures and government restrictions, regulations, and limitations of business.

Our paternalistic lawmakers have pushed Uncle Sam into so many different lines of business, his commercial activities are crushing many established merchants and his unreasonable regulations are strangling enterprise in other lines. The activities of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be greatly reduced in order that the railroads may be equipped to serve the public better.

The Shipping Board which has been lending its \$250,000,000 revolving fund to men inexperienced in shipping, to build useless vessels at a time when more than one-half the world's cargo room is idle, should be abolished.

Federal taxes, restrictions and regulations of our public markets for farm products should be discontinued as they are driving buyers out of the farmers markets, depressing prices and destroying the farmers buying power which directly affects merchants in all lines.

The Farm Board with its half billion dollar revolving fund has done more to depress the markets for agricultural products than any other factor in the last one hundred years. Its misguided efforts to dominate markets, without a single exception, has depressed prices for agricultural products to new low figures and won the emphatic disapproval of observing farmers everywhere.

Congress seems utterly oblivious to the desperate straits into which it has driven business by its communistic legislation. It is time for all thinking men to demand that their representatives in Congress recognize the pressing needs of the nation and place a permanent check on waste and extravagance by the many needless boards, bureos and commissions.

The Dust Explosion Hazard

Whenever the elevator operators of the land begin to enjoy a sense of security from dust explosions another plant is wrecked and their complacency is destroyed. Elevator operators and superintendents seem to find much satisfaction in telling of the long and intensive use of open flame haystack lanterns in the dustiest places about the plant without causing any explosions. In fact some insist that instead of the open flame setting fire to the thick clouds of dust, the lighted lantern has been extinguished by the dust. Some superintendents seem to cherish the conviction that the concrete elevator is responsible for all of the dust explosions. While, no doubt, the reinforced concrete wall provides greater resistance to the explosive force of dust, it does not prove wood elevators and mills to be immune from this hazard.

The most disastrous explosion of grain dust ever occurring in this country was in the flour mills and grain elevators of Minneapolis in 1878 when the illumination of all plants was by open flame gas jets and open flame lanterns. That was long before the days of concrete storage and electric lights. Other wood storehouses were wrecked by grain dust explosions before and since. The explosion of grain dust seems to depend more on the condition and the position of the dust. If very dry dust is suspended in air in a closed chamber or compartment and exposed to an open flame or spark, oft repeated experiments have proved it to be very explosive. Another element often charged with contributing to dust explosions is a low temperature. After the thermometer has registered below zero for several days machinery, floors and walls seem to become charged with electricity, and hobnail shoes and trucks having iron wheels unprotected by lagging cause many more sparks than during like periods of normal temperature.

It is true we have published more reports of explosions in terminal elevators than in country elevators. This is perfectly natural because the terminal elevator with its many open top bins and its large volume of grain stirs up more dust in a day than the country elevator does in a year, and the many differ-

ent operations in a large terminal elevator afford so many opportunities for stirring up dust that even a meagre degree of cleanliness is obtainable only through the most vigilant supervision. By degrees operators are coming to recognize the advantage of correcting the dust hazard through preventing the accumulation of dust and dirt on the ledges and in the corners and crevices of the elevator. Initial explosions in many clean houses have not been followed by the second and more destructive explosion which is invariably credited by dust explosion engineers as the only one to be feared. The first and minor explosion is likely to occur even in a clean house, whenever workmen stir up an unusual amount of dust and it comes in contact with a spark or a flame, but if the elevator is as clean as it should be, the much feared destructive explosion will not follow.

Many elevators are being modernized; equipped with large ventilators and complete dust collecting systems; devoting a large percentage of both basement and cupola walls to window space or thin panels and installing windows which will open automatically when pressure is exerted against them. Some elevators are turning all dust back into the grain as rapidly as collected and thereby reducing the shrinkage through handling, as well as reducing the dust explosion hazard. While some operators may excuse their refusal to protect their plants and workmen from the dust explosion hazard by the fact that they have never experienced a dust explosion, still this contention must be dreadfully jarred every time a neighboring elevator is blown to smithereens.

The time cannot be far distant when elevators both country and terminal will be equipped with every known device for removing tramp iron and other heavy material from grain, not only because its removal reduces the fire and explosion hazards but its removal will also reduce the liability of the elevator operator for the death of animals fed grain from his bins. While most of the cleaning elevators of the country have made an effort to reduce the dust explosion hazard and some country elevators have equipped their elevator heads with a fan for keeping cupolas clean, still the great majority of grain handling plants in this country are tolerating the dust explosion hazard to a degree that is endangering their business career.

It will be recalled that the Husted Elevator Co. of Buffalo was very successful until called upon to settle for the lives and injuries of ninety-two of its employees, while the Douglas Starch Works, a very successful institution which was completely destroyed by an explosion of starch dust has not yet determined the total loss of life and property. Better and more complete equipment for minimizing the dust explosion hazard and greater vigilance in its operation will insure greater safety to life and property and give the operator a sense of security worth many times the cost of the improvement.

Price Control Delusion Sways Representatives in Congress

As a club to beat down the farmer's market the Farm Board still has 106,000,000 bus. of "stabilization" wheat, plus 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bus. of wheat future contracts. It is not fair to designate these holdings as speculative, for speculation implies that the operators know something about markets, but the Farm Board and its advisers, by their past record, have shown themselves to be diametrically wrong in every forecast, so the government operations in wheat are properly classed as based on pure chance, or gambling.

Also, running true to form, just as gambling always ends in loss, so have the Farm Board operations in wheat and cotton cost the taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars.

Now the backers of the Farm Board in Congress, persisting in the fallacious price control theory, are urging the enactment of the Goldsborough bill, a more colossal gamble, for it undertakes to inflate prices of all commodities.

Tell It to Your Congressman

When the people recall that all members of Congress are sent to that law making body as representatives of the voters back home, then more of our taxpayers will give their representatives the benefit of their knowledge of existing business conditions, and demand not only a reduction in government expenditures, but also a reduction in governmental activities in every line of business. It is not the proper province of government to serve in any capacity. It should content itself with ruling and controlling its citizens so that each shall be restrained from doing violence to the persons and property of others.

Congress in its floundering and flopping has made an awful mess of balancing the budget. The country at large is a unit in demanding a reduction of at least 35% in governmental expenditures. Every large business has been compelled to retrench in every department and abolish many other departments, and it is imperative that the government follow suit. Not only must many of the boards, bureos and commissions now eating up tax money be discontinued, but business must be relieved of many of the limitations, restrictions and regulations now encumbering the statutes primarily for the purpose of providing sinecures for snoopers and sapsuckers.

The great army of burocrats now eating up the tax money are a real handicap to the government, to business and to the nation generally. It will take a real effort to obtain the much needed relief, but the citizens back home can get it if they will urgently demand it.

Future Trading Sustained by Court

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Feb. 18, 1932, reversed the decision of the district court for the Western district of Missouri on an appeal by the Uhlmann Grain Co., which had brot suit against A. P. Dickson and four other customers at Carrollton, Mo., to recover losses on trades made on the grain exchanges at Chicago, Kansas City and Winnipeg amounting to 3,000,000 bus.

Defendant Dickson testified:

"There was no intention on my part at any time to accept delivery of wheat that I bought or make delivery of wheat that I sold. I have never been in any other business but the clothing business. I was never interested in any elevator. I am not a grower of wheat. I could not have made any preparations to accept delivery. I would not have been financially able to have bought the wheat and paid for it."

Judge Gardner of the Circuit Court said:

This testimony, which is typical of that submitted on behalf of all the defendants, and so stipulated, shows that it was the intention and understanding of the defendants that all of these transactions were to be consummated by plaintiff as their broker upon the contract markets named, and that the transactions were actually consummated by the plaintiff in accordance with their purpose, intention and understanding.

The validity of these contracts seems to be conclusively established by *Gettys v. Newburger*, *supra*. This court has consistently so held in a long line of cases following *Gettys v. Newburger*. In *Mullinix v. Hubbard*, *supra*, where the validity of a similar contract was upheld, this court, speaking through Judge Lewis, said:

"As already stated, there was no delivery on any of these contracts, but before delivery dates were due they were all closed out by the lawful, customary and generally prevailing methods permitted by the rules and regulations of the exchange and its clearing house, and Bryant's intention when he made his contracts that they should be closed out in that way did not render them wagering contracts."

The burden of proof was on the defendants to prove that the trades here involved were gambling transactions. This burden they have not sustained, and there was no substantial evidence to sustain the lower Court's finding which branded these contracts as gambling transactions.

It is urged, however, that the transactions were void under certain Missouri statutes. Section 4316 of the Revised 1929 Missouri Statutes makes the carrying on of a "bucket shop" a felony. Section 4317 attempts to define the term "bucket shop" and transactions within the ban of the statute. The test is whether in fact there was an actual purchase and sale, or sale and purchase, for or on account of the parties to the contract. We have here held that there was such a sale and purchase of grain for future delivery at a designated contract market in accordance with the provisions of the Grain Futures Act and the rules prescribed by such markets. Neither the Missouri Statutes, nor the decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri in *State v. Christopher*, 2 S. W. (2d) 621, has any application to purchases of grain for future delivery made at duly designated markets. In that case the Supreme Court of Missouri said:

"We accordingly hold, until federal authority declares otherwise, that the effect of the Grain Futures Act was to restrict the operation of state laws, like our section 3574, so as to make them inapplicable to transactions coming within the terms of the Grain Futures Act, conducted on a 'contract market' according to the rules prescribed by that market."

There is both reason and authority for holding that Congress having entered the legislative field with respect to transactions in grain futures at designated contract markets has superseded and displaced all state laws and legislation regarding such dealings. However, it is not necessary to decide whether the Grain Futures Act supersedes the Missouri Statute, further than the Missouri Court has itself held.

The state statute could not affect transactions at a contract market. It appears in this case that plaintiff merely extended the facilities of its Kansas City office into Carrollton, by making available there much the same service and information to be had at the contract market. Any one of the de-

fendants could have gone into either of these contract markets, through a broker, and made these purchases and sales. This in effect was done at Carrollton, using the agency employed by plaintiff at that place to effectuate the transactions.

These transactions involved interstate commerce, and if the Missouri Statute relied upon, created a burden on or interfered with interstate commerce, then it was immaterial whether that burden was substantial or incidental, because when Congress has acted with reference to a matter confided to it by the Constitution, then its statutes displace and supersede all conflicting state legislation touching the matter.

When the lower court held that the plaintiff was engaged at Carrollton in purely intrastate commerce, it failed to give effect to the declarations of the Grain Futures Act, and failed to recognize that this local agency was a part of the national and international market and agency for the handling and sale of grain or grain futures. *Stafford v. Wallace*, *supra*.

As the case must be reversed for the errors already considered, it is not deemed necessary to discuss other contentions of appellant.

The judgment appealed from is reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent herewith.

Van Valkenburgh, Circuit Judge, concurring, said:

In view of the importance of the question at issue, affecting, as it does, a very necessary unit in our industrial life, I desire to add my reasons for concurrence in the able main opinion in this case.

The Uhlmann Grain Company is a member in good standing of the Boards of Trade of Kansas City, Missouri, Chicago, Illinois and Minneapolis, Minnesota, and through a representative operates upon the Board of Trade or Grain Exchange of Winnipeg, Canada. In Missouri, at the time under consideration, it had a branch office in Carrollton, in charge of one McDonough. Through this office the manager communicated for final confirmation and disposition of all grain trades with the parent house or houses. It is conceded, and is so stated by the court in its findings of fact, that all the requirements of the Grain Futures Act were met in the procedure adopted in the transaction here under consideration. The finding of the court is merely that such transactions were fictitious and the regularity of the procedure merely a sham and cover for such. With this concession it is necessary only to apply the law applicable to such situations.

To begin with, then, where contracts for the purchase and sale of grain on exchanges are fair on their face and presumptively lawful, regardless of the undisclosed intention of the defendant purchaser, the burden is on such defendant to prove that the transactions were mere wagers on the fluctuations of the market. *Wilhite v. Houston* (C. C. A. 8), 200 Fed. 390; *Clews v. Jamieson*, 182 U. S. 461; *Lyons Milling Co. v. Goffe & Carkener* (C. C. A. 10), 46 Fed. (2d) 241.

In this case defendants rely upon their statement to the broker that they did not intend at any time to take any grain as purchasers nor to fulfill any orders as sellers. That this was communicated to the broker's representative, who assured defendants that they could be protected against such a situation by hedging or sales prior to the date of maturity. There is no contention that the other parties to the contract, to-wit, the dealers upon the foreign Boards of Trade, expressed any such intention or were cognizant of such expressed intention. That such was the understanding is explicitly denied by Mr. McDonough, and all the contracts and documents entered into were in approved form for legitimate dealing upon the Boards of Trade in question. Of these contracts, and their import, the defendants are conclusively proved to have had knowledge. Their testimony concedes that they know these orders were being placed for them by the broker upon the foreign Boards of Trade. These transactions were in the nature of spreads or hedging operations and consisted largely of sales upon the Winnipeg Board and corresponding purchases upon the Chicago Board of Trade or the converse. Thus in advance it was known that one trade was intended to offset the other, and any such trade was subject to being closed out before the future date of maturity of the contract. Such an operation has been repeatedly and authoritatively held to be valid, and this is true independently of the Grain Futures Act, or whether it has entered and appropriated this field, where the operation is otherwise a legitimate and legal one in the jurisdiction where it is consummated.

Asked — Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Best Code Book?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the best code book to use in sending selling and buying orders by wire?—J. R. Huff, Norwich, Kan.

Ans.: The Universal Grain Code is the one code designed expressly for the grain and feed trade. It is arranged alphabetically, is convenient to use and cuts telegraph bills.

Clear Record No Defense?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is it true that the $\frac{1}{8}$ of one per cent deduction for natural shrinkage as well as the 50 per cent clear record claim of the railroads have been declared void?—Ben Levy Grain Co., New Haven, Ind.

Ans.: The $\frac{1}{8}$ of one per cent deduction from the weight of the carload on claims for loss of grain in transit is still in effect.

The defense of clear record in all shortage claims has been completely wiped out by the decision of the Appellate Court of Indiana in *Windfall Grain Co. v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.*, reported in full in the *Grain & Feed Journals* for Dec. 9, 1931, page 643.

The clear record defense never had any standing in court. No case was ever won by the railroads on that defense. It was used only to bluff shippers out of their legal right to settlement for full amount loaded into car at point of origin.

Low on Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals: What have been the lows on corn at Chicago?

I have been in the grain business constantly since 1880 and as I remember 29 cents is just about the bottom for May corn.—J. H. Phelps, Bennett, Ia.

Ans.: Corn has sold under 30 cents in 1861, 1862, 1872, 1873, 1878, 1879, 1889, 1890, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1919 and 1932.

The records of the Chicago Board of Trade extend back to 1861 when corn sold at 20 cents. Corn sold at $19\frac{1}{2}$ in 1896, $20\frac{1}{4}$ in Jan. and Feb., 1897, 22 in Jan. and Feb., 1919, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ in Dec., 1895, 26 in Jan., 1898, 27 in June, 1873, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ in Feb., 1890, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ in Jan., 1879, and 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ May, 1932.

Corn is not too low compared with wheat at 42, copper at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, butter at 17 and sugar at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound. Since so many commodities in general use are selling at record low prices, it would be correct to say that gold is dear, rather than corn is cheap.

All raw material and wholesale prices are low at present, but charges for public services have not yet been reduced proportionately. The tax on an acre of corn land is more now than the rent was a generation ago. If the situation continues corn land may be sold for taxes just as cotton lands are being sold in Mississippi.

Farmer Selling Mortgaged Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: A farmer sells grain to an elevator company. The manager asks the farmer if it is mortgaged and the farmer says that it is not mortgaged. Later when it is found that there was a mortgage against the grain can the holder of the mortgage compel the elevator company to pay for the grain again, or would he be an innocent purchaser under the Kansas law?—Emil Samuelson, manager Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n, Randolph, Kan.

Ans.: Recording of the mortgage with the registrar of deeds at the county seat is notice to all, and deprives the elevator owner of the defense that he was an innocent purchaser for value, in any suit brought by the mortgagee. If mortgage was recorded, the

grain buyer can be compelled to pay again. Such false representations by seller of grain can be discouraged by requiring seller to sign a written statement that the grain is free of liens, as he can be prosecuted successfully on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

Many dealers in Southern Indiana are now stamping every check issued in payment for farm products with the following endorsement on the back of the left end of check:

ENDORSEMENTS

I hereby represent to the maker of this Check, that I am the sole owner of the Grain or Product in Payment for which this Check is issued, and that there is no mortgage, landlord's or other lien on such grain or product.

(Payee must sign here.)

County Agents Not Authorized to Organize Marketing Ass'n's

Grain & Feed Journals: As we understand it farm advisors and county agents received part of their compensation from the federal government under a law which limits their activities to the development of better agricultural methods and they are not presumed to engage in any business activities. Would it be proper for a farm advisor whose relatives are interested in the Air-Force Grain Co., to organize marketing companies so that he and his relatives can sell a blower to the organized farmers? Would this be permissible under the law appropriating federal money to employ men in any advisory capacity?—J. R. Markee, Lafayette, Ind.

Ans.: No. Under the Smith-Lever Act the Agricultural Extension Agents are not permitted to organize marketing ass'n's or conduct membership campaigns. Better write C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work, Washington, D. C.

Cost of Elevator Construction?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have an old iron-clad elevator building and, in an endeavor to reduce the amount of insurance carried on this building to present levels, have conflicted with the ideas of the insurance companies on the 90 per cent co-insurance clause.

The insurance companies have suggested that we obtain the average replacement per cubic foot for iron-clad elevators in our locality, which they will use in computing reproduction costs and coverage under the 90 per cent co-insurance clause.

How can we obtain the present cost per cubic foot of iron-clad grain elevator construction?—Champion Milling & Grain Co., J. A. Robinson, accountant, Clinton, Ia.

Ans.: Our company makes its appraisals on plans of each building and a description of each machine, as the valuation of a plant by the cubic foot is too much guesswork.

However, it is safe to say that the cubic foot valuation of an elevator is 9 to 12 cents for a cribbed house, not iron clad, 11 to 14 cents if iron clad; and valuations now are down 20 per cent from the peak of few years ago, and where labor formerly was excessively high valuations are down 40 per cent.

Soy bean oil cake meal is beginning to have a more extended use, particularly in feed mixtures. This product is a valuable addition to our protein concentrates.—Philip H. Smith, Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.

Your Plant — Its Cash Value Depreciation—Up-Keep—Are You Over-Insured?

By P. F. McALLISTER

One of these head-lines should attract the attention of every reader of this periodical, as each is of vital interest to elevator owners and managers—large and small.

YOUR PLANT'S CASH VALUE! You are aware of depreciated values, but have you considered that your plant, be it large or small, has depreciated in value, along with stocks, bonds and commodities of all kinds?

Have you built a new elevator since, say 1918, or have you increased your plant's book value during that time?

Do you think your present plant value is the same as it was from 1918 to 1930?

These questions you will have to answer for yourselves, or hire someone to answer for you. In justice to yourself as an owner, or to your stockholders, if you are Manager of a stock company, you should investigate this matter and take your loss as gracefully as possible, because it will get you sooner or later, if you don't.

Actual building values have decreased approximately 25% in the last two years, due to reduction in labor costs, as well as lower material costs. Even organized laborers in many of the larger cities have voluntarily taken reductions of 20% in their wages. In smaller communities, labor can be secured at this time for as little as 50% of what it could be obtained for formerly.

Material prices such as cement, steel and lumber, can now be secured from 20% to 35% less than it could, prior to two years ago. Sand, gravel, and machinery, have decreased in value approximately 10%, all of which I believe will average about 25%.

DEPRECIATION AND UPKEEP: Your elevator depreciates in value normally, from 2% to 5%, annually, depending on such things as exposure, wear and tear, deterioration of materials, vermin, and obsolescence.

You, Mr. Owner, of a concrete elevator, do you think you are safe from deterioration? If so, make a close inspection of your plant, or of any concrete structure when you pass it. What do you find? Cracks, expansion, or otherwise, exposed reinforcing, spalls, pitted or pock-marked floors, etc. All are disposed to consider concrete more durable than it really is. Owners with these defects, better give them attention before they become serious. They can be cured temporarily by anyone, but they should be doctored by experts, although the first cost may be greater.

These are facts established by years of experience, but what do we know about the depreciation or deflation that has taken place within the last two years which has caused a decline in value of 25% and many cases much more. Have you given your plant the necessary over-hauling or repairs in the last few years that it should have? If not, in view of present prices, wouldn't this be an opportune time to do it?

Your gain would be the enhancement of your plant value, by expending cash and adding to your book value, or at least not deducting so much from your book value. In fact, there are plenty of elevators that with a nominal expenditure, could add as much as ten years to its life of usefulness.

ARE YOU OVER-INSURED? This most of us will say cannot possibly be. I doubt if there are any "successful" fires, unless it is a case of arson on the part of the owner. An example that prompts this question is an actual case where a man sold his plant for \$3000.00, on which he carried \$7500.00 insurance—one or the other must have been wrong. Assuming the selling price was correct, and the

elevator was ten years old, normal depreciation at 2% per year, his insurable value was only \$2400.00, and that is all he could hope to collect, therefore, he was paying an excess premium on \$5100.00 for no good reason. I never have found it a general practice for fire insurance companies to permit a condition like this to exist, but of course, it will happen occasionally.

Every owner of an elevator plant should supply himself with an itemized appraisal from which he can determine his plant value, from year to year. He should also report to his insurance company from time to time, the nature and cost of repairs he may make. This will hold down his depreciation loss, in case of fire.

A record of such repairs, additions, or deductions, should also be kept with his appraisal papers. When you do all of this, you can feel sure that your business is on a sound basis and subject to criticism from no one.

Larger World Movement of Flaxseed

Washington, D. C., May 2.—Imports of flaxseed into the United States from Sept. 1 to Feb. 29 have aggregated 7,191,000 bus.; against 2,118,000 bus. last season, and imports into the United Kingdom this season have been 6,633,000 bus.; against 5,843,000 a year ago. Substantial increases in imports into the Netherlands, Germany, and France are also reported.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Farm Board Claims Not Supported by Facts

In defense of the Chinese sale of wheat the Farmers National Grain Corporation alleges that wheat exports to the Orient have greatly increased under the Farm Board.

Back in 1927, according to a statement by the Corporation, private dealers exported only 303,371 bus. of wheat, and wheat flour as wheat, combined, in the calendar year, whereas the Farm Board increased the total to 12,216,319 bus. for the single year 1931.

The facts are that the private grain trade exported 7,255,984 bus. in 1927, and the 1931 shipments were 21,912,405, of which the government's 15,000,000 gift "sale" was only a part.

The Merchants Exchange of Portland, Ore., points out as further evidence of the injury done the regular trade that during the first four months of 1932, which represents the final shipping period of the Farm Board wheat and flour to China, the total shipments amounted to 7,766,779 bus., of which the Farm Board shipped 6,666,675 bus., leaving a balance of 1,100,104 bus. shipped by the regular trade. Of this amount shipped by the regular trade 630,364 bus. represents shipments of flour to Hongkong, which market has not been affected by the Farm Board sale.

Elevator of Federal Mill, Inc., Lockport, N. Y.

When F. J. Lingham, Pres. of the Federal Mill, Inc., of Lockport, New York, let contracts for 261,000 bushels of storage to supplement its existing storage, it was planned to construct a headhouse with unloading facilities, legs, scale, cleaning equipment and mixing facilities which could be operated independently, and to arrange its old storage so it could be worked with the new addition. Moving the unloading pits farther from the mill helped by causing less interference with switching.

The new storage consists of eight cylindrical concrete tanks 16 ft. in diameter by 120 ft. high, holding 19,350 bus. each and nineteen interstice and pocket bins holding from 3840 to 7100 bus. each. In addition two bins were provided for scourer and two screenings bins.

IN OPERATION grain is unloaded from cars by a double power shovel, discharging into a track hopper holding about 600 bushels. A 20" belt conveyor carries the grain to a 3000 bu. receiving leg which discharges into a 2000 bu. hopper scale and thence through a cleaner to the new storage bins or to old steel tank. Grain is spouted direct to a number of bins and the balance are reached by a 14" screw conveyor. Grain from the new storage bins is discharged to a 20" belt conveyor in the basement which may discharge to the receiving leg or to a 2000 bu. house leg or to a 20" belt conveyor under the adjacent steel tank which will carry it to elevator in the old house.

With one scale and one cleaner leg, the spouting at the top of new headhouse is so arranged that grain from either leg may by-pass the scale or the cleaner or both. In this way it is possible to clean grain from the house while grain is being received and not cleaned or, it can be received, cleaned and discharged to bins while grain is being turned or discharged to the mill. This provides a very flexible arrangement.

A continuous belt elevator extending from basement to head floor provides easy passage for employees to all floors. A ladder is also provided for emergency use. Landings are provided in elevator with approximately 20 ft. centers as a safety feature.

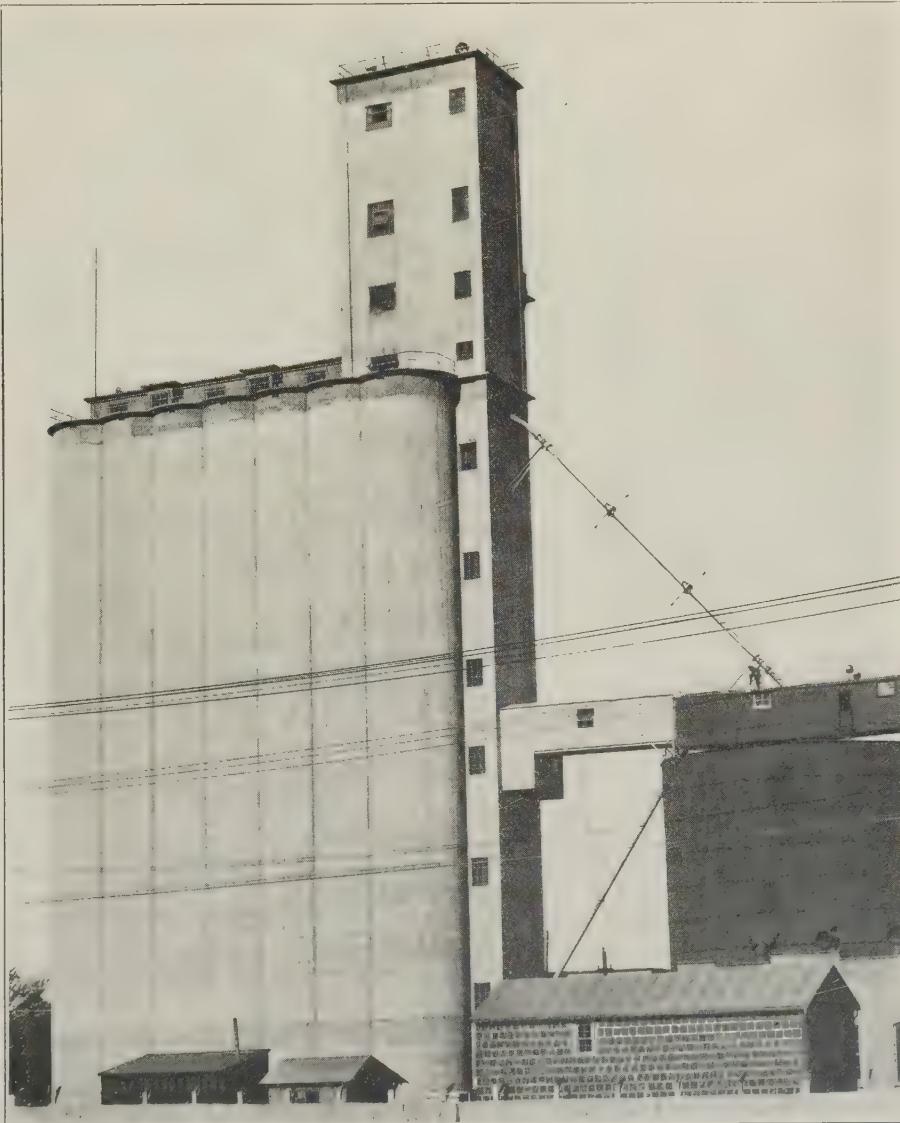
A car spout with flexible loader is provided and a track shed 45 ft. long covers unloading pit and car loading facilities.

A 300 bu. per hour scourer is installed in a room adjacent to the elevator well with carload bins above and below. Grain from lower bin may go to either leg. The refuse from the scourer is spouted to the first floor where it is sacked. Screenings and dust from the separator may be discharged to either of two bins. Refuse from scalping screen is spouted to the first floor.

For mixing grain connections are provided so that portable feeders may be connected to any bin.

Red aeroplane marker lights and a flashing direction light have been installed on top of the headhouse to suit the Department of Commerce regulations, as the height of the headhouse, 185 ft., together with its location away from other high buildings, was considered to present some elements of danger to aircraft. In addition flood lights have been installed to light up the four sides of the cupola.

The plant was designed and constructed by the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. Drives were supplied by the Link-Belt and Allis-Chalmers; elevator buckets by the K. I. Willis Co.; transmission and sheet metal by J. B. Ehrsam, and part by Sprout, Waldron & Co.



New Concrete Elevator of Federal Mills at Lockport, N. Y.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Action Is Wanted

Grain & Feed Journals: To put the U. S. Government out of the grain business why not direct a campaign to have every elevator man write his congressman and senator a personal letter, demanding the repeal of the Marketing Act? One or two of the boys will do no good, but if thru your columns you direct the campaign, asking every one thru a personal letter to demand the repeal, we could get action. I am with you. Set a time.—The Chatfield Equity Exchange, L. E. Zurker, mgr., Chatfield, O.

Business Saved by Readjustment

Grain & Feed Journals: While most of us are bewailing the present "Readjustment," if we look the past and the future square in the face, we should be thankful that it was not deferred for a couple of years. Should the "readjustment" have been put off much longer, practically the entire wealth of this country would have been squandered by the theorists, optimists, and giants of industry.

Also, will the grain trade lay aside personal prejudices next fall and vote to save its bread and butter? I doubt it.—E. H. Anschutz, Long Grove, Ia.

Fumigants Not More Effective if Heated

Grain & Feed Journals: Statements that all fumigants are greatly improved if the containers stand in boiling water for at least a half hour before using contents, are not correct, from a technical standpoint.

The one advantage that would be gained from heating a fumigant would be the increased volatility and a consequent increase momentarily of the gas volume. We would consider this advantage to be practically of no consequence.

The ratio between the amount of fumigant ordinarily used and the amount of material being fumigated is so wide that the heat units gained by raising the temperature of the fumigant would be almost nullified as soon as the fumigant were released into the much larger quantity of wheat.

Listed against this advantage are several obvious disadvantages. Raising the temperature of the contents of the container increases the loss thru volatility as soon as the container is opened. Furthermore, if the fumigant mixture contains a compound of an inflammable nature, such as, carbon bisulphide, the fire risks are materially increased by raising the temperature. The increase in temperature may be carried to such an extent as to distill off practically pure vapors of carbon bisulphide in the case where carbon bisulphide is compounded in the fumigant mixture. To point out the danger, we only need state that the boiling point of carbon bisulphide is less than 100° Fahr., and the material most commonly mixed with carbon bisulphide has a boiling point over 70° higher. A third objection is the increased labor necessary.

From the standpoint of Larvacide, we can see no advantage whatever in heating. Our ideas on fumigation are based upon the principle of trapping all the gases within the grain to be fumigated and not allowing any more to be wasted or dissipated in the outside air than necessary. Larvacide readily

volatilizes when properly applied and that volatilization should take place where it will do the most good. The increased fire risk, of course, does not apply in our case as Larvacide is noninflammable.—Larvacide Service, Inc.

Cockleburs on Inspection Report

Grain & Feed Journals: In some sections of the country where cockleburs are plentiful corn pickers often throw a lot of them into the wagon with the corn. They follow the corn thru all phases of handling between the farmer and the feeder.

Feeders refuse to accept corn containing cockleburs, thereby creating a great deal of trouble for the broker or merchandiser who handles the paper, not knowing about the cockleburs.

If grain inspectors would show a notation on their inspection reports indicating the presence of "cockleburs" it would save the grain man selling corn to feeders a lot of trouble. Such practice is followed with ergot in rye, and is equally justified in the case of cockleburs.—Iowa Broker.

Buying a Cheap Elevator

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: I was much interested in your editorial in the issue of February 24th, entitled "Who Is to Blame?" It presents a situation that is all too frequent, and which in the long run is disastrous for all concerned.

Shortly after receiving this issue, I was talking about this editorial with a member of an old established company engaged in the building of elevators. It has been their fixed policy to adhere to what they thought sound design and to do work that they could stand back of, even at a sacrifice of business.

So much of the work these last two years has been of the ignorant and temporary economy type, that it has been hard sledding for the engineer or the contractor with a high ideal of his responsibility to the owner and the user.

The owner and the user pay in the long run. The man who does poor work pays also, but the one who does good work finds it hard to sell his services when there is so much pressure put on low first cost. The owner is the only one who can remedy the situation, but it takes the combined courage of all interested, to tell him the truth, and to show what has happened, and what will continue to happen, if cheapness is the first consideration.

The experienced elevator superintendents and managers have a vast fund of information as to what makes for economical operation. Skilled engineers are available to prepare the plans, to set forth the requirements, and to establish standards by which bids can be fairly compared. There are many excellent builders, who know how to do good work, eager to show what can be done, under fair conditions. Some owners who are able to weigh facts and to figure costs can see the financial advantage in better buildings. It means more cooperation, better understanding, and courage to say what is true. You have put the matter forcibly and fairly. I am sure that most of your readers will say "More power to you." Very truly yours, M. D. Bell, Minneapolis.

Estimating Grain Weights

Address by J. A. SCHMITZ, Weighmaster Chicago Board of Trade, before Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Danville.

Weight is the basis of quantity determination in nearly all grain transactions. When we say a "bushel of wheat" the quantity we have in mind is a "legal" bushel of 60 pounds of this cereal. The "standard" or Winchester bushel, however, is a measure of capacity and its volume is 2150.42 cubic inches. The "test weight" (density) per bushel of grain is one of the factors in its grading and this test weight has for its basis the Winchester bushel. The test weight per bushel has been a factor in grain grading since 1859. Illinois was the first state to inaugurate a grain grading law in 1871. The "test weight" of grain is also used where a quantity of grain is to be approximately determined by measurement rather than by weight.

The "legal" bushel is, of course, based on weight and its volume is incidental. A Winchester bushel, on the other hand, if filled with light chaffy wheat, would not contain a legal bushel of 60 pounds. Likewise if filled with wheat of high density a Winchester bushel would hold more than 60 pounds. This is also true of other grains. Prior to 1850 grain at Chicago was bought by bushel measure. It was during this year that the system of buying grain by weight was adopted. The standard bushel measure contains 32 quarts while the volume of a legal bushel of grain depends upon its test weight.

When we say that wheat weighs 57 pounds to the bushel we really mean that that wheat has that relative density to a standard bushel and the term 57 pounds is descriptive of quality rather than quantity. When wheat is purchased, the buyer, of course, expects "60 pound legal bushels" of wheat regardless of its test weight.

The test weight of grain is determined by filling a vessel that is a subdivision of a bushel and weighing this amount on a scale designed for this particular purpose. In order to secure uniform results throughout the grain trade in the matter of test weighings it was found necessary to standardize, first, the method of filling the test bucket and striking off the crown "level full" and, second, to specify the size of the receptacle used. It was found that a certain amount of additional settlement and pack accrued when filling a larger vessel than the adopted quart kettle.

Packing.—When grain is placed in a car box or in an elevator bin a certain amount of pack takes place at once and increases with each succeeding layer of grain. In deep bins this pack is estimated at between 4 and 5 per cent. When estimating by measurement the quantity of grain in a bin or other large receptacle, using its cubical contents as a basis, this packing and the resultant increase in density of the grain must obviously be taken into consideration, for it is one of the prime determining factors in estimating grain. Right here I might say that the pack in the case of oats is much greater than with other grains.

The second major determining factor is the specific gravity, that is, the density or test weight of the grain, for by experiment we find that because of this packing effect 60 pounds of wheat testing 57 pounds to the bushel occupies the space of one standard Winchester bushel. In the case of corn we find that 56 pounds of corn testing 53½ pounds will occupy the space of one standard bushel. The basic figure for oats in bins is 27½ pounds. Any variance in the test weight from these figures must be compensated for by adding or subtracting from the quotient. For instance in estimating wheat testing 60 pounds to the bushel an addition of 3 pounds for each bushel must be made. Similarly must there be a subtraction of 3 pounds for each bushel if the test weight is but 54 pounds. The rule provides for the addition or subtraction of 1 pound per bushel for each pound variance in test weight from the basic figures I have given as a correction in estimating corn, rye or wheat. In oats an addition or deduction of 2 pounds for each one pound variation in the test weight from the basic figure (27½ pounds) should be made.

My reason for bringing this matter before you today is because of the fact that we have had many requests for information on estimating grain. There has been some controversy as to the proper method to pursue and there has been a wholesale disregard for the corrections that must be made to secure approximately accurate results. The Winchester bushel measurements apply only when the test weight of the grain coincides with the basic figures I have just mentioned.

Estimates only approximate.—It is well to remember that an estimate based on cubical contents is at best only an approximation. Nothing so definitely determines the quantitative value of a commodity as does weight.

Any one who can count up to twelve may determine whether there are a dozen eggs in the basket or not, but only weight will determine the real quantitative value of even a dozen of eggs. Weight is the exact method of determining quantity and, therefore, weighing machines should have our very best attention. Yet, scales are probably as much abused as any mechanical contrivance in the hands of the lay man; once in place they are supposed to take care of themselves.

Scales.—Correct selection and proper installation of scales are obviously of vital importance. Correct selection means the choosing of a scale of good manufacture, of ample capacity,—one that exactly fits the needs. Proper installation means the locating of the scale where it will be free from needless abuse and where conditions are conducive to long life. By no means is it advisable to purchase a scale of insufficient capacity nor is it economy to buy a scale that has nothing but its cheapness to recommend it. Similarly is it wasteful to install a scale where rapid deterioration is to be expected. Scale parts are constructed of ferrous metals and rust is their chief enemy. A wet pit hastens the destruction of scales and thereby endangers their accuracy and shortens their life.

A suitable scale, correctly located, properly installed, carefully looked after and periodically tested by a proficient scale man with a sufficient number of standard test weights will pay the owner handsome dividends—in freedom from controversies; in preventing losses from inaccurate weights and in actual "Scale Service" per dollar spent.

Payment of the wheat bonus on the basis of acreage instead of the bushels produced was urged by the Manitoba legislature in a resolution adopted Apr. 26, if the Dominion government continues payment of a bonus.

Federal Trade Commission will furlough 100 of its employes because of inadequate appropriations. Among the investigation thus retarded are those into the chain stores, power and gas utilities, and the cement industry. Since 1915 the Federal Trade Commission has conducted 73 investigations at the request of the president, Congress or the attorney-general.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

May 13-14. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Amarillo, Tex.

May 16-17. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Worth, Tex.

May 17-18. Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Martin, Sioux City, Ia.

May 19-20. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Hotel Kansan, Topeka, Kan.

May 24-25. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

May 31-June 1. Pacific States Seedsmens Ass'n, San Francisco, Cal.

June 2-4. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 16-18. Southern Seedsmens Ass'n at Atlanta, Ga.

June 20. Farm & Grass Seed Group, A. S. T. A., Chicago, Ill.

June 20-21. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 21-23. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 28-29. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Argonne Hotel, Lima, O.

July 5-6. National Hay Ass'n, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Sept. 14-15-16. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Americus Hotel, Allentown, Pa.

Sept. 19-21. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, West Baden Springs Hotel, West Baden, Ind.

Legislation at Washington

Grasshopper control legislation at Washington held major interest for the grain trade and had its influence on the market price of bran.

The House passed the Dept. of Agriculture appropriation bill without provision for poisoning the hoppers, but the Senate inserted an item carrying \$1,450,000 for this purpose, when the Senate has no constitutional right to make appropriations.

A joint resolution has been adopted by the Senate for \$1,450,000, reduced by the House Com'ite, 10 to 9, to \$1,000,000, so it is by no means certain the appropriation will be granted. The Dept. of Agriculture has already called for and opened bids for the poison mash.

The Senate banking com'ite, investigating short selling, has sent its chief investigator, W. H. Baldwin, to Chicago.

S. 4427, by Thomas, would authorize the Farm Board to prohibit importations when prices of agricultural products are below the cost of production. This is rather too much discretion to leave to bureaucrats.

The House Com'ite on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has approved legislation giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to control unification of railroads. A minority of the com'ite vigorously opposed, holding that the government has no constitutional power to say who shall vote railroad shares.

Rep. Jos. B. Shannon introduced a resolution May 7 calling for a special investigation into the government's invasion of private business. Mr. Shannon said, "So long as government competition remained something vague and distant, so long as it hid, for example, behind a supposed effort to help the farmer through the federal farm board, the effect of it did not come home to the people. To hear that government financed co-operatives were driving private marketing agencies to the wall had no personal meaning to the average citizen. But when the government plans to establish restaurants in 33 new postoffices, thus taking trade away from the little restaurant keeper around the corner, when it establishes more laundries to take government work away from the private laundry owner, then the meaning of government competition begins to strike home."

"We cannot restore economic stability in the nation by continuing to siphon so large a part of private effort into the coffers of the government. Its abstraction from the people stifles the productivity, the consumption, and the recovery of employment. Thus a dominant national necessity is to reduce the expenditures of all our governments. Every executive is confronted by the fact that they are established by law and can only be reduced by authority of new legislation," said President Hoover in his recent address to the governors of various states at Richmond, Va. Why did he not veto the Agricultural Marketing Act and thus save the people \$500,000,000 by one stroke of his pen?

Texas Dealers to Meet May 16 and 17

"The Farm Board" will be the vital subject handled at the May 16-17 meeting of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Fort Worth, by J. S. Hart, vice pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

All of the entertainment features of this convention will be furnished by the dealers of Fort Worth without cost to the visitors.

Headquarters are at the Worth Hotel, and the heavy advance reservations would seem to guarantee a large attendance.

Status of Drafts in Different States

Laws and court decisions in different states vary as to the preference to be given drawers of drafts sent for collection thru banks that fail. According to a compilation by the Southwestern Millers League the preference is not recognized in the following seven states: Arizona, California, Massachusetts, Mississippi, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas.

No rulings have been made in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Preference is recognized by courts or banking departments, in Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Virginia.

Preference is recognized by statute other than A. B. A. code, in Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, North Carolina, Ohio, Utah.

Preference under A. B. A. code is given in Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

From Abroad

Indian grain dealers stand to lose millions of dollars of business thru the decision of the government not to buy native flour or cereals since the discovery that flour intended for the troops had been poisoned.

Germany will import 100,000 tons of wheat between May 1 and July 1 under the reduction of the duty from 250 to 180 marks per ton, to the amount of 15% of the quantity used between Apr. 1 and July 1, 1930.

Capital stock of the Buenos Aires Futures Market is to be reduced by giving a \$2,000 share in exchange for a \$20,000 share, cutting the capital to \$1,600,000. Each of the 800 shareholders will be paid \$18,000 cash.

Australian pastry flour amounting to 1,700 bbls. has arrived at Vancouver, B. C., recently, underselling the Canadian brands. This unusual movement is probably facilitated by the discount on Australian exchange.

Calcutta, India, Apr. 22.—The second official forecast of the present wheat crop in India places the area at 33,745,000 acres, against 31,028,000 last year on the corresponding date.—Wilson C. Flake, Ass't Trade Comm.

The government of Chile has directed that the price of wheat in that country be fixed each day, and that the quotations be broadcast by radio each evening. This measure is reported taken in order to avoid the differentials between the market price in Santiago and those in the south of Chile.

Canada has prohibited the import from Oregon, California, Nevada and Arizona of hay, straw, forage, fodder, or garden produce, including vegetables for human consumption, or manure, mill feed, or other materials for feeding livestock, or merchandise packed in hay, straw, or other fodders, since Apr. 29.

A recent Portuguese decree authorizes the importation of 600 tons (22,000 bus.) of foreign wheat by the "Moagem Terceirense, Limitada," of Angra do Heroísmo, when destined to cover the deficit of wheat existing during the present cereal year. The 600 tons authorized is additional to the 300 tons authorized by decree of Oct. 20, 1931.

Soil and moisture conditions in Argentina are exceptionally favorable for ploughing in readiness for the next crop of flaxseed. Despite dry weather in India during the winter months the quality of the flaxseed crop is reported as good, with harvesting progressing under favorable conditions. Smaller sowings are expected this year in Italy and Belgium.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Oblong, Ill., Apr. 27.—A good rain has improved the wheat crop in this county (Crawford).—Mont Eagle Milling Co.

Pretty Prairie, Kan., May 5.—Only a little wheat left on farms or in elevators here. Prices today: Wheat 36c, corn 35, oats 22, eggs 7, cream 14.—Collingwood Grain Co., S. E. Young, mgr.

Baltimore, Md., May 7.—Stocks of wheat in Baltimore elevators are now 5,700,000 bus., which is a considerable reduction from a month ago. The steady demand for No. 2 red winter garlicky from southern and nearby mills is rapidly wearing down the available supply of this particular grade of wheat.—R. C. N.

Springfield, Ill., May 4.—Plowing for corn continues, and planting in the central and south. Winter wheat has been improved by recent rains; its condition varies from fair to good. The condition of oats ranges from fair to good, with reports of poor in portions of the southern division. The growth of oats has been slow as a result of cool weather.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Drexel, Mo., Apr. 28.—Cool weather is retarding the growth of wheat and oats and planting of corn. Small percent of corn crop planted, but all ready and planting will progress fast as soon as ground dries a little and weather clears up. Wheat average condition. Most oats small yet.—Drexel Elvtr. & Merc. Co., J. H. Braden, mgr.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 4.—Rains and wet soil resulted in some delay to plowing and seeding, while the cool weather somewhat retarded growth; but most reports on farm operations and advance of vegetation indicated satisfactory conditions. Wheat continued fair to good progress, and ranges in height from about 6 inches in the north to about 10 inches in the south. Corn planting slowly extended, with a few widely scattered fields planted in the north, where the work will be general in ten to fifteen days. Rye and alfalfa are mostly making good progress.—J. H. Armington, Senior Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 4.—General rains the past week have further improved the crop prospects in the Northwest. In some districts where there was already sufficient moisture, this additional rainfall has interrupted farm work and delayed seeding, but any local ill effects from excessive moisture have been more than offset by the great benefit in the drouth areas. Unseasonably low temperatures, while contributing to the delay in seeding in the northern districts, have enabled seed already in the ground farther south to germinate and make root under most favorable conditions. Where weather and soil conditions have permitted, seeding of both wheat and coarse grain is almost completed, and the early sown grain which is up shows a good stand and color. However, in certain important wheat producing areas such as the northern Red River Valley and the Devils Lake territory, excessive rainfall on low heavy soil has seriously delayed wheat seeding, and a material reduction in wheat acreage in these districts may result unless the weather turns warm and dry at once. Generally speaking, winter wheat and rye continue to give evidence of having come thru the winter satisfactorily. Our reports show a tendency at this time to reduce the flax acreage due to the difficulty in financing seed requirements and fear of grasshoppers, but the final outcome will depend largely on weather conditions the next few weeks. Although the season is backward and warm drying weather is needed for the completion of seeding, the entire Northwest is now supplied with abundant moisture and the crop prospects at this time are distinctly favorable.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Decatur, Ill., May 7.—The last week in April witnessed a moderate movement of corn to market to get money with which to pay taxes, but as soon as the dead line for paying taxes (May 1) was past, the sellers' strike on sales clamped right down again. The reserves of oats, both in farmers' and dealers' hands, are light.—H. L. Baldwin & Co.

Freeport, Ill., May 6.—Small grain went into the ground in good shape and is coming up to a good stand, but because of a somewhat dry April pastures and meadows are backward and indications now point to a short hay crop. However, abundant rains from now on might overcome this condition. Farmers are busy getting the corn ground ready and if present temperatures and weather prevail, corn will be planted earlier than usual.—The H. A. Hillmer Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 4.—J. F. Kroutl, pres. of the Yukon Mill & Grain Co., of this city, made an aerial inspection of wheat conditions in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas in a little less than a day, and reported as follows: "From Oklahoma City to Elk City, fair to good; from Elk City to Amarillo, Tex., very poor; from Amarillo thru the Panhandle, terrible; from the Panhandle to Dodge City, poor, and from that last zone on into Kansas City gradually improved by comparison to the first zone."

Minneapolis, Minn., May 6.—The Northwest received plenty of rain this week, and as it is just seeding time in the majority of the flax growing territory it is probable that a good deal of the planting is now being delayed. On the other hand, this cool wet weather will cut down the possibility of damage by grasshoppers. Reports from those sections where flax has already been planted indicate that the acreage will be reduced as compared with last year due to the difficulty of financing seed requirements and to some scarcity of seed flax.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Winchester, Ind., May 9.—This part of Indiana has been visited by nice showers in the last forty-eight hours. Things on the farm could not look better. Writer drove to Dayton, O., Friday last and saw at least 10% of the corn already planted, wheat and oats looking fine. Generally the corn ground is breaking up in nice shape and the ploughing is at least 80% done. In our judgment with normal weather 90% of the corn in Western Ohio and Eastern Indiana will be planted this week. Drove thru Delaware county today, which is just west of us, and

saw a great deal of corn already planted and oats so high it covered the ground, oats looking to be in fine shape.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Topeka, Kan., May 10.—The condition of winter wheat at 65% of normal is the lowest recorded on May 1 since 1917. The condition this month compares with 64% a month ago, 92% a year ago and 80.1% the 1921-30 ten year May average. Abandonment is placed at 25% of the 11,073,000 acres sown last fall leaving only 8,305,000 acres for harvest. The May 1 condition indicates a probable yield per acre of 10.5 bus. and forecasts a crop of 87,203,000 bus., which is smaller than any harvested in Kansas since 1925. Abandonment exceeded earlier expectations due to high continuous winds which prevailed during most of April and failure of many fields to recover from the late freeze which was followed by nearly a month of dry weather in the principal wheat growing sections. The acreage abandoned at 25% of the area sown last fall has not been exceeded since 1923 when 28.0% of the area sown in the fall of 1922 was not harvested. Abandonment this year compares with 2.0% last year, 5.0% in 1930 and 13.4% the 1921-30 ten year average. Loss of acreage was greatest in southwestern, west-central and central counties, where the crop was off to a poor start last fall because of dry soil. Abandonment was also large in south-central and northeastern counties due to the effect of the March freeze which was most severe on varieties lacking in winter-hardiness. In general the condition of the crop remaining for harvest is lowest in areas where abandonment was large. There are several factors which account for the low condition this year and which in former years have been associated with low acre yields on the area remaining for harvest, namely, late planting, large abandonment, lack of subsoil moisture in western counties, slow recovery from the late freeze due to lack of moisture and Hessian fly in central counties and in the northeast. The crop generally is less advanced in stage of growth than usual at this date, especially in southwestern and west central areas and it now appears that little wheat will be harvested in southern counties prior to July 1. The acreage remaining for harvest this year at 8,305,000 acres compares with 12,618,000 acres harvested last year and 11,148,000 acres the 1926-30 five-year average. The indicated production this year of 87,203,000 bus. is

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery at following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	Wheat											
	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	Apr. 29	Apr. 30	May 2	May 3	May 4	May 5	May 6	May 7	May 9	May 10
Chicago	59 1/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	57 1/2	56 7/8	55 3/4	56 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 3/4	56 7/8	57
*Winnipeg	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	54	54	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
*Liverpool	60 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 3/4	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	58	59	58 3/4	59	60 1/2
Kansas City	52 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50	49	49 1/2	49 1/2	51	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Minneapolis	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61	59 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Duluth, durum	57	53 1/2	53 1/2	55 1/2	55	53	53 1/2	53 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Omaha	51 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49	49
St. Louis	57 1/2	54 1/2	55	55 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Milwaukee	59 1/2	57	56 3/4	57 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	57
	Corn											
Chicago	35 1/2	33 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	32	33	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Kansas City	35 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Omaha	31 1/2	30	29	29 1/2	29	29	29	29	30 1/2	30	30	30
St. Louis	34	33 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	32	33	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Milwaukee	35 1/2	33 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
	Oats											
Chicago	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Winnipeg	33 1/2	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Minneapolis	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Milwaukee	22 1/2	21 1/2	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
	Rye											
Chicago	45 1/2	40 1/2	43 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	38	38 1/2	38 1/2	40 1/2	40	40 1/2	40 1/2
Minneapolis	39 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	34	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Winnipeg	44 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Duluth	40 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
	Barley											
Minneapolis	36 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Winnipeg	41 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	40	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	39	39	39 1/2

*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.

about 36.4% of last year's record crop of 239,742,000 bus. and is nearly 53 million bus. below the 1926-30 five-year average production of 135,186,000 bus. The condition of rye is 70% of normal compared with 93% last May. Only 19,000 acres remain for harvest and production is indicated as 152,000 bus. compared with 300,000 bus. last year. Twenty-five per cent of the acreage sown last fall was plowed under. Oats is starting the season with a condition of 79%. Much of the crop was sown later than last year and later than usual. The crop was rated at 90% on May 1 last year and 73% two years ago. The condition of barley is 80% compared with 86% a year ago and 80% two years ago. A larger acreage was planted this year particularly in western counties where much wheat was abandoned.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Kansas State Board of Ag.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., May 10.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts:

Condition of winter wheat May 1, 75.1% against 90.3 a year ago; of rye 83.2, against 85.4.

Acreage of winter wheat 32,277,000, against 41,009,000 a year ago; of rye 3,282,000, against 3,993,000.

Production, indicated by condition, winter wheat 440,781,000 bus., against 787,465,000 harvested in 1931; of rye 39,464,000, against 32,746,000.

Hay showed a condition of 78.3% May 1, against 79.4 a year ago, and stocks on farms are 8,233,000 tons, against 7,679,000 a year ago.

Corn and Oats on Farms

Stocks of corn and oats remaining on farms on May 1 are estimated by Nat C. Murray, statistician of Clement, Curtis & Co., as follows, in millions of bushels (000,000 omitted):

	CORN			OATS		
	1932	1931	1930	1932	1931	1930
Ohio	50	16	30	12	9	6
Indiana	56	23	29	9	7	7
Illinois	139	57	103	33	23	22
Michigan	9	5	5	9	10	5
Wisconsin	6	10	12	8	14	12
Minnesota	12	25	22	12	32	23
Iowa	101	100	129	26	42	39
Missouri	53	15	27	9	5	2
North Dakota	2	2	1	2	8	6
South Dakota	1	11	12	1	13	7
Nebraska	47	74	66	9	15	17
Kansas	23	12	18	5	5	2
Above	499	350	455	135	183	148
South	213	74	114	22	8	8
Others	28	22	28	16	21	21
United States	740	446	597	173	212	177

Heavy Wheat Abandonment

Chicago, Ill., May 1.—Condition of winter wheat is 76%, compared with 77.3% Apr. 1, forecasting a yield of 14.1 bus., compared with 19.2 last year, and a total production of 462,621,000, compared with 787,000,000 bus. last year.

Prospective abandonment is forecast at 5,880,000 acres, or about 15% of the sown acreage. Late reports suggest that further loss is likely.

Rye production is forecast at 44,400,000 bus., compared with 32,746,000 bus. last year.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Heavy Winter Wheat Abandonment

Chicago, Ill., May 3.—Of the 38,682,000 acres planted to winter wheat last fall it is now estimated that 5,952,000 acres, or 15.4%, will not be harvested, leaving for harvest 32,730,000 acres. The abandonment last year was 5%, an average abandonment being about 12%. The abandonment is especially heavy in the most important producing area, Kansas, Nebraska, eastern Colorado and northwest Texas and Oklahoma. Last year abandonment was exceptionally light in the important producing areas.

The acreage harvested last year was 41,009,000 acres; therefore, assuming 32,730,000 will be harvested this year, the reduction would be 8,279,000 acres or 20%.

The condition of winter wheat is rated at 76.4% of normal which compares with 90.3% a year ago. A ten year average May 1 condition is 83.8%, and ten year average yield per acre 14.8 bus.

The seed went into the ground last fall in poor condition, the Dec. 1 condition being almost the lowest on record. Winter and spring rains in the great plains area were below normal; and in Nebraska and parts of Kansas the March freeze did more damage than was reflected in our April 1 report, also reflected in the government April 1 report, made a week later than ours.

Present condition and acreage suggests a crop of 456,000,000 bus., a yield of 13.9 bus. per acre. Last year the yield per acre was the highest on record, 19.2 bus.; total production being 787,000,000 bus. The average for the preceding five years was 588,000,000 bus.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Creation of the Farm Board was the most disastrous thing that occurred for the country and its funds now are almost gone.—N. J. Hart, Michigan congressman.

The Farm Board has made such a mess of things that it has destroyed all confidence that the public had in legitimate business.—W. P. Ladd, Mill City, Ore.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Susanville, Cal., Apr. 25.—Corn is the largest import crop to our section.—Bronson & Doyle.

Pretty Prairie, Kan., May 5.—The wheat in our community looks like the yield may average 10 bus. per acre. We are needing rain.—Collingwood Grain Co., S. E. Young, mgr.

Tecumseh, Neb., May 5.—Wheat here is about 5% winter killed, and 50% of what is left doesn't look the best. Oats, grass seed and pasture are in need of a good shower.—R. R. Gilmore.

Decatur, Ill., May 7.—Wet grounds have interfered with the planting of corn, but the soil is in fine condition to receive the seed as soon as dry enough, and there is really time left yet in which to do this work.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Topeka, Kan., May 7.—Stocks of wheat in Kansas country mills and elevators on April 1 totalled 9,100,000 bus. compared with 8,500,000 bus. on Mar. 1 this year and 3,800,000 bus. on Apr. 1 last year. Combining farm stocks with country elevator holdings in Kansas the quantity of wheat in these two positions on Apr. 1 this year totalled 49,878,000 bus. or about 21% of the 1931 crop against 63,670,000 bus. on Mar. 1, 1932, and 18,803,000 bus. on Apr. 1 last year.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Kansas State Board of Ag.

Receipts at Country Canadian Elevators

Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 29.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that from Aug. 1, 1931, to Apr. 15, 1932, receipts at country elevators and platform loadings have been as follows for the three Prairie Provinces: Manitoba, 21,866,411 bus. of wheat, 8,184,195 bus. other grain; Saskatchewan, 105,268,846 wheat, 18,436,726 other grain; Alberta, 108,653,079 wheat, 24,454,127 other grain. Total, 235,788,336 bus. wheat, 51,045,048 bus. other grain for 1931-32, against 283,935,239 bus. wheat and 57,459,806 bus. other grain in the same period of 1930-31.

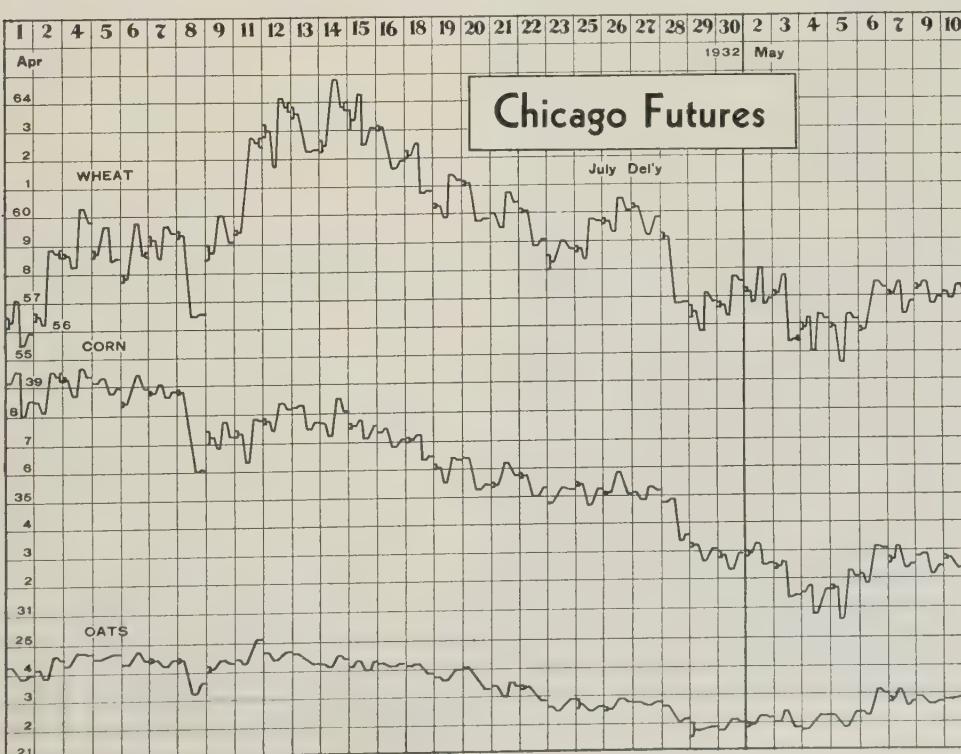
Stocks of Canadian Grain in Elevators

Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 29.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports stocks of grain at the different elevators during the week ending April 22, as follows, 000 omitted:

Western Country	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	Rye
Elevators	76,506	4,820	2,545	837	1,843
Interior Terminal Elevators	286	802	265	1	2
Vancouver Elevators	9,640	969	328	1	33
Victoria Elevators	561	...	...	...	...
Prince Rupert Elevators	1,147	...	...	...	...
Ft. William Port Arthur	55,685	1,723	3,075	465	7,010
†Interior Pte. and Mill Elevs.	5,870	1,101	1,222	41	31
East Elevs.-Lake Ports	3,526	455	459	...	9
East Elevs.-Sbd. Ports	6,350	1,182	703	...	1,198
U. S. Lake Ports	6,074	...	1,271	...	974
U. S. Atlantic Ports	1,178	1	1	...	17
Totals	166,828	11,057	9,873	1,347	11,121
Preceding week	176,668	13,533	10,862	1,407	12,322
Like week 1931	162,040	13,242	24,080	1,855	12,970

†Unrevised figures.

*In addition to the totals shown, the following amounts were in transit on the lakes: Wheat, 1,926,191 bus., oats 1,022,820 bus., barley 99,137 bus., flaxseed nil, and rye 721,734 bus.



Illinois Grain Shippers Denounce The Bureaucrats

Danville, the county seat of Vermillion County, which has a record of no bank failures for 60 years, was host to the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n's thirty-ninth annual convention held at the Wolford Hotel on May 10-11. Cloudy weather with frequent showers reduced the attendance at the opening session to about a hundred but, before the second adjourned 229 had registered.

N. L. HUBBARD, Mt. Pulaski, president, called the first business session to order.

REV. JOHN M. NEWSOM invoked divine guidance.

MAYOR CLAUDE P. MADDEN welcomed the assembly to Danville and invited the organization to return to the city for future conventions. He promised immunity from overparking penalties and referred the delegation to the Chief of Police for everything not otherwise easily found. His wise cracks won many a laugh.

PRESIDENT HUBBARD followed with his annual address which was full of humor and clever side remarks, inserted at just the opportune moment to drive home the weight of his argument. He said:

Pres. Hubbard's Address

MR. HUBBARD quoted a score of prominent business men and political leaders, including Pres. Hoover, and John D. Rockefeller, who had failed to recognize the coming of the depression, and went on to say:

The ills that beset the whole country are effects, not causes, the product of a faulty political philosophy.

And so I come to my text, a sentence taken from an editorial in the Prairie Farmer dated April 30, 1932, "The day of extreme individualism is past." That statement is true and it is also true that therein lies the reason for the present plight of the people of the world today.

Volumes have been written by political philosophers depicting the ideal status of social organization—socialism, communism. But it seems that it never occurs to the authors of these works that modified forms of their ideal states have existed at various times and been thoroughly tried with painful results. That they are being tried today and will continue to be tried, I guess, as long as man endures. Do you suppose that Farm Boards are a new thing? That price fixing has never been tried before in the history of man? That the protection of infant industry by tariff or monopolies is new? That the adoption of a platform of moral correctives—noble experiments—by organized minorities and by them forced on peoples is something new in political history? That bureaucratic barnacles never grew on any ship of state save that of the United States? If you gentlemen believe that any of these things have never happened before you have not even read the primer of the history of political science.

Individualism.—All responsibility should rest on the individual. The assumption of that responsibility makes better individuals and hence a better social organization. Man has ever exploited man and that the net result of that exploitation has always been the undoing of the exploiter.

So it would seem necessary to go back to the individual as the basis for successful organization of society, for success in business, for success in government.

I lay it down as fundamental that all worth while things have been accomplished by individuals and that no society ever accomplished anything save thru the wise and honest leadership of honorable individuals. We in this country in the past, have placed great value on the individual, we have declared that politically all men are created free and equal. We have endeavored thru an expensive and elaborate educational system to fit the individual to take his full share of the responsibility of society. His liberty and blessings are the common talk of every public speaker. And then while preparing him to be an individual and lauding his trustworthiness; the various units of government have been slowly but surely taking

from him his property; surrounding his daily life with rules and regulations of conduct such as the founders of his government would have deemed impossible; and meanwhile altering his philosophy of government so that he has grown to think of the government as his ever ready source of revenue and comfort when in need or distress.

We seem to have arrived at a state of political philosophy where the government is expected to support the individual, instead of the individual supporting the government. Wherein, we admit that the individual derives his powers from the government rather than that the government derives its powers from those governed.

In discussing some Farm Board matters with some friends of mine on one of our organized exchanges, I was advocating open defiance, an open break, a showdown. But they protested saying, "You are talking about the government—you're fighting the government." Well, gentlemen, who is the government? Have we arrived at the place in our development when the present group of office holders in Washington can say as said Louis XVI "We are the State"? Or can we still hold with Jefferson and his Declaration of Independence? Do you suppose that if the doctrine of the rights of man had remained the political gospel of this country—and that if we had striven always to teach our people to set great value on individual liberty of thought and action that we could have ever had the 18th amendment? That if we had understood and prized the heritage of our constitution we would have ever permitted our politicians to trade special benefits to an organized class for their votes? Satisfying one class, another group immediately organizes and goes after their special privileges, until we have a government of the people by organized minorities, for organized minorities. We have been electing to office not men who were primarily interested in our welfare as a people, but men who were most apt in sensing the wishes of the best organized and largest voting machine.



Nicholas L. Hubbard, Mt. Pulaski, Ill.
Re-elected President

The result of having elected to office men who represent only the organized groups has been to seriously impair the only safeguard left to the individual.—The Supreme Court and its interpretations of the Constitution.

It is my belief that we may do two things to help in the present crisis: We must point out to the electorate and our representatives that class legislation defeats itself and in the end destroys the class sponsoring it.

Second, some one should frequently call to the attention of the Supreme Court Article IX and Article X of the Constitution and also call attention of the public to these two Articles:

Article IX. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Therein is our hope that the day for the individual is not past.

W. E. CULBERTSON, Delavan, Sec'y, followed with his annual report:

Sec'y Culbertson's Annual Report

We are passing thru what most everybody terms a very serious depression, brought about by our Government taxing all the people to aid a particular class. The most glaring example of which is The Farm Marketing Act.

I am firmly of the opinion that nothing can be done, or hoped to be done, until our politicians learn that prosperity will only return when our people learn the lesson of work and thrift; that success depends on the individual's effort and not on governmental subsidy; that the Farm Marketing Act has failed to do anything that it was claimed to do—instead it has disturbed every line of business and very nearly ruined our farmers, and must be repealed.

Business today is as always, a survival of the fittest. No grain man who has been in business the past few years and is still in business has anything to fear in a business way that the future may bring. The Government financed effort to put him out of business has not succeeded nor will it succeed. If Pool marketing is ever to supplant our present system of distribution it must do it on its merits, and that appears to be far distant.

Profit is the primary purpose of business. If there is no profit in a business it cannot continue. If without any decline in the volume of trade its profits decrease the cause of the lead must be found and ended. There can be no question as to the cause in the grain business—flat failure to get a living margin. The price of grain to the producer should always be based on the cost of handling in a well operated elevator—not on personal animosities. If the present operators in the country grain buying business expect to remain on the job their operation must be conducted on a cost and profit basis, with earning taking the place of deficits. They must get rid of the notion that volume of business means anything unless it means profit.

Price competition is not only most absurd but invariably ends in disaster, and to me the greatest concern of the country dealer should be the maintaining of friendly relations with his competitors. He cannot, nor should not, get away from competition, but the competition should be honest and friendly. This has been my paramount idea and motive in promoting local meetings over the State, and the need of such meetings has never been greater than at present. It is most certainly my intention to keep on with these and to extend them wherever the co-operation of the dealer can be obtained.

In times such as we are passing thru the demands made upon the Ass'n are greater and our means for doing are less, but that has in no wise deterred your officers from doing all possible in your interest.

Yellow Hard Wheat.—When it was learned that the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago had eliminated yellow hard wheat from its contract grades, upon the request of the Department of Agriculture, penalizing our Illinois farmers, we in conjunction with the officers of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois undertook its re-establishment, which I am most happy to state has been accomplished. The vote of the members of the Board of Trade, March 11th, to do this was nearly unanimous.

Blowers on Right of Way.—At present an effort is being put forth to ruin the country

grain buying business, thru the medium of blowers which a manufacturing concern with the assistance of our County Agents desire to locate on railroad right of way at all good grain stations. Your officers and those of the Farmers Ass'n together with many country shippers met with the representatives of the railroads in Chicago, April 21st, and set forth our reasons why the railroads should not lend any encouragement to this movement. Just what the outcome will be is a question, but those in attendance felt encouraged and our members can rest assured that everything that the Ass'n can do for their protection will be done.

During the year we have advised the membership from time to time of those matters effecting them thru bulletins, attended to the ordinary routine of Ass'n work, compiled and published our 39th annual directory, adjusted disputes between members and traveled more than 10,000 miles via auto in attending meetings and visits to members. Our membership has sustained a loss of 39 members, 28 in terminals and 11 in the country. Our finances show an operating deficit of \$286.60 for the Convention year, as can be noted from the following statement.

Receipts

Balance on hand May 1st, 1931	\$608.69
Membership Dues	\$3963.00
Directory Advertising	1302.50
Sale of Directories	35.00
Miscellaneous	11.11
Total	\$5311.61

Disbursements

Postage	\$ 119.22
Annual Convention	75.75
Rent	75.00
Telephone, Telegraph and Express	47.38
Officer's Expense	27.00
Printing and Office Supplies	65.82
Printing of Directory	401.99
Dues to Nation Association	155.00
Dues to Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.	15.00
Secretary's Expense	361.05
Salaries	4255.00
Total	\$5598.21

Balance on hand May 1st 1932.....\$322.09

In conclusion I want to thank the officers and members for the splendid co-operation at all times.

OSCAR L. BARR, Bicknell, Ind., president of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, brought greetings from that Ass'n and invited Illinois shippers to join them everytime the Hoosiers meet.

H. I. BALDWIN, Decatur, spoke of the founders of the organization, among whom he is numbered. He commented on the invasion of Government in business and urged pressure upon Congressional representatives for

MR. GAGE of the Danville Chamber of Commerce announced an automobile tour of the city for the ladies.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

Following two hours of greeting for the 150 new arrivals, the second business session was called to order by Pres. Hubbard at 2 P. M.

SEC'Y CULBERTSON read the report of the treasurer and the Finance Com'ite, in the absence of M. J. Porterfield of Murdock, and Harry Allen of Broadlands.

PRES. HUBBARD made the following com'ite appointments:

RESOLUTIONS: John E. Brennan, Chicago; J. W. Overacker, Danforth; W. A. Webb, Le Roy; Charles S. Clark, Chicago; and Claude Morton, St. Louis.

NOMINATIONS: H. A. Hillmer, Freeport; Tony Barton, Bismarck; and Wm. Hirshey, Chicago.

CHARLES QUINN, Toledo, Sec'y of Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, gave the opening address, touching on laws, restrictions, rules, and regulations under which we exist today. "Prohibition and farm relief are not new," he said. "It's been attempted many times before. The pendulum swings back and forth from one excess to another.

"Centralization and states rights likewise have their innings in turn. We're at the end

of a centralization swing now," he pointed out in illustrating his thought with a detailed sketch of bureaucratic invasion of business, also citing the rapid increases in taxes to support the payrollers.

He scored the special "small" interests, who sought and obtained favorable class legislation, and rapped the gullibility of the American public and their susceptibility to propaganda and advertising. In conclusion he deplored standardization and stabilization.

To Mr. Quinn's remarks, Pres. Hubbard added Francis Bacon's remark during Queen Elizabeth's reign: "To shield a man from his own folly is to fill the world with fools."

R. I. MANSFIELD, Chicago, talked on "High Taxes and Governmental Interference in the Grain Trade," in which he pictured the growth of bureaucracy and socialism in this country. He charged the Soviets with planning and execution of socialism here. "Either we're going to uproot socialistic Washington within the next two years or we're going entirely bolshevik.

"The Russian plan calls for taking over banking, public utilities, railroads, grain handling and agriculture here. So we've got to go back to our old way of doing things in this country or else become a second Russia, and no one wants the latter."

He cited many bureaus established by the government of late and told of socialistic legislation on which the people had no voice. He showed that 45c of every citizen's dollar belonged to Uncle Sam. "Every baby born this year starts life owing Uncle Sam \$245. Isn't that a splendid heritage?"

"I'm delighted that the tax will reach more people this year, for it will bring about our salvation."

"The Federal Trade Commission has developed into the Walter Winchell of the country, i. e., the eye at the keyhole.

"The hottest subject with farmers today is the Farm Board. It gets the producers boiling mad. It is doomed—it can't live long! Its offspring will be the scapegoat."

He crucified the "has-beens" running the Farm Board's wheat subsidiary and the so-called "equitable distribution" practiced by this and the Red Cross wheat handling units. He pointed to the waste in distribution under this monopolistic plan to take over the grain handling industry.

"The grain trade is doing everything lawful within its power to bring about an entire change at Washington and there is a very definite trend to clean out Washington from top to bottom and never return a single officeholder, as a consequence."

DR. COLYER, Atwood, an organizer of the Farmers National Protective Ass'n, who speaks over W.D.C. at Tuscola every day, ripped into tax eaters, bureaucracy, and farm advisers. The latter costs the state \$225,000 annually. Those that want the political Farm Bureaus should pay for it, he shouted in a strong appeal for help in killing this appropriation. "If we don't band together and fight," he concluded, "then who will?"

LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington, Sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, substituted for Thomas Cain, president of the Farmers Grain Dealers National Ass'n. He told of picking up a hitch-hiker carrying a banner reading, "If you don't give me a ride, I'll vote for Hoover."

The Yellow hard wheat controversy was first touched upon to the embarrassment of Sec'y Hyde.

He ripped into the Farm Board and the crib-sealers, quoting the Proverbs to illustrate their folly, as follows: "He that holdeth corn shall be cursed, but he that selleth corn shall be praised." The farmers have been mislead, he said.

"There was a clamour in 1913 from the

cities that the farmers were getting more than their share of prosperity, and steps were taken to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before to increase production because of the concern over sufficient supplies to feed the country," he said in sketching the history of the farmers elevator movement.

A closed meeting on proposed reduced rail rates on coal followed adjournment of the regular session, concluding the afternoon's program. This latter group met with the representatives of railroads to try to formulate a plan to permit grain men to ship in coal on a reduced rail rate to enable them to compete with truck-hauled coal. Another meeting was slated at the Inman Hotel, Champaign, on May 26. T. E. Hamman, Arcola, led the discussion.

The Banquet

The surprisingly large influx of shippers for the banquet necessitated rearranging the banquet tables and the setting up of a half dozen more swelling the attendance to 297. An orchestra played and a colored crooner sang during the meal.

The entertainment drew enthusiastic applause. Betty Jane Jacobs of Danville, Joan Crowder of Terra Haute, and Virginia Summers of Urbana, all daughters of grainmen, were among those who danced and sang for the diners. A team of tap dancers came first, followed by a boy songster, a solo dance, a four-girl team, and a concluding song.

WM. J. PARRETT, local publisher, acted as toastmaster.

HON. WM. H. DIETRICH, Bardstown, Congressman at large, delivered a stirring disclosure of indiscreet operations of the national government which, he charged, deals only in terms of billions of dollars and thinks only in terms of the vote-pulling power of their actions. He cited many losses of governmental interference in business and ridiculed the Federal Farm Board, the Grain Stabilization Corp., the Farmers National Grain Corp., and other measures said to have been intended to give federal aid to the farmer.

Charging that these bodies were costing American taxpayers millions of dollars annually through faulty and utterly unsound business dealings, excessive salaries paid officials and other discrepancies, the Congressman declared "no measure of prosperity can be expected for business or agriculture until the government is taken completely out of business."

He criticized Congress for discussing reductions in salaries for low paid postal clerks and other government employes while officials of the Stabilization Corp. and the Farmers National Grain Corp. were paid annual salaries of \$50,000 and \$75,000. He charged, these men have operated the government-regulated corporations for profit, declaring that grain owned by the Farmers National was sold to the Stabilization Corp'n at a profit, meanwhile the taxpayers of the nation were forced to make up a deficit of more than 60 cents per bushel resulting from the deals.

Wednesday Morning Session

GEO. C. BARTELLS, St. Louis, Mo., speaking in behalf of the American Zinc Institute, told of the advantage of covering elevators with zinc-covered galvanized iron, in opening the third business session.

C. D. MORRIS, Chicago, speaking in behalf of Western railroads, scored tax-eating bodies, rules and regulations imposed on all business,—driving home his message with statistics and a sketch of the overlapping of bureaus and the unwillingness of the government office-holders to reduce expenses

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

and unnecessary activities. His earnest delivery and convincing message held the audience tense.

FRED K. SALE, Indianapolis, Ind., Sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, spoke of the blower-loader competition in his state,—an almost unknown problem there as yet.

Trucking of grain to terminal markets direct from farms was severely scored, Mr. Sale pointing out that Cincinnati received a half million bushels of grain by truck this past season,—two-thirds from Indiana and one-third from Ohio. The grain shippers of Indiana have conferred with the carriers, insisting that rail rates be reduced to permit competition via the rails. If unsuccessful, he said, the grain shippers threaten to adopt truck movement of grain themselves.

He forecast the end of the Central States Wheat Pool and explained why.

He emphasized the importance of ass'n membership and outlined present work on reduced power rates in Indiana. One operator recently obtained a refund on power rates for overcharges of \$200. "We hope to obtain reductions throughout the state."

Mr. Sale called attention to the approaching Grain Dealers National Ass'n convention at West Baden, Ind., and that of the National Hay Ass'n at Fort Wayne, Ind.

ED K. SHEPPARD, Indianapolis, Ind., gave a further glimpse of plans in preparation for the Grain Dealers National meet, and issued a hearty invitation to all to attend.

JOE SCHMITZ, Chief Weighmaster of Chicago Board of Trade, addressed the assembly on "Measuring Grain Without Scales." His treatise is published elsewhere in this number.

C. A. WEALEN, Indianapolis, Ind., federal grain supervisor, sketched the work of his department, and stressed the importance of properly loading and mixing a car of grain to be shipped to a terminal market.

"JACK" BRENNAN, Chicago, Chairman of the Resolutions Com'ite, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted as read:

Resolutions Adopted

WHEREAS, The City of Danville, through its Mayor and other officers, and through its business interests, has extended every possible courtesy and co-operation to this convention, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this Ass'n hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the splendid spirit of helpfulness which has obtained throughout our meeting, and we wish to impress upon our hosts that, as nearly as possible, our thanks and appreciation are returned in the same measure.

The Ass'n wishes to extend its sincere thanks and appreciation to all those speakers who so intelligently and forcefully discussed the pressing problems confronting the grain trade for their contributions to one of the most enjoyable and instructive programs ever presented to our membership.

The membership wishes to express its heartfelt thanks to the officers and committees of the Ass'n for their intelligent and untiring energy in furthering the interests of the Ass'n during the past year.

BALANCE THE BUDGET

WHEREAS, a rich and progressive nation has been reduced to a state of collapse unbelievable and undreamed of, and

WHEREAS, such condition has been materially aided and intensified by reason of tremendous governmental expenditures and unnecessary waste and extravagance, and

WHEREAS, the situation has reached a point where all lines of business are paralyzed with fear of what may happen next in Washington by reason of the protracted delays and repeated disappointments of recent months, and

WHEREAS, it is generally recognized that the present bureaucratic system involving immense expenditures of public funds cannot continue to exist without the virtual renouncing of the Constitution, and

WHEREAS, taxation cannot alone solve the problem because it has already drained business to the point where millions of peo-

ple are walking the streets in search of work, and

WHEREAS, the one practical way to permanent relief is to balance the national budget by abolishing useless and duplicating bureaus, boards and commissions, curtailing others, and by eliminating government extravagance and waste, and

WHEREAS, 120 million people will continue facing a situation unprecedented in the history of the nation until constructive steps are taken, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this convention go on record as urging that the Congress balance the budget with as little delay as possible and bring about a speedy end to the present session so that those few lines of business still having courage to push forward in spite of the depressing surroundings may feel free to re-engage some of the employees now in idleness and may discontinue the present persistent policy of gradually reducing their working forces. It is the solemn belief of this Ass'n and of thousands of other business groups in America that the present form of government cannot long survive unless there is soon developed in Congress a determined leadership which will limit governmental expenditures to amounts well within a reasonable national income.

TAXATION

WHEREAS, agriculture, business and citizens in general have been struggling under a tax burden that is rapidly becoming unbearable, and

WHEREAS, such tax burden must be lightened if we are to be lifted out of the present tragic depression, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this Ass'n respectfully urge that all members of Congress immediately put aside political activities of every character and strive to forthwith solve the problem of a less burdensome taxation by judicious legislation, having no regard whatever to party lines.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

WHEREAS, it is becoming more clearly apparent that the depression was intensified and prolonged by the attempt to peg prices artificially and by the numerous other blundering policies of the Federal Farm Board, the tendency of which was to pile up our surpluses of wheat and cotton while other countries marketed their products abroad, and simultaneously to build up the actual enmity of our foreign consumers and to create enormous duties in foreign countries on our farm products, and

WHEREAS, such artificial methods and political tinkering have had the effect of destroying or curtailing our foreign markets, bringing about these retaliatory tariffs, and storing up into nonconsumptive channels vast quantities of wheat and cotton which should have been in the consuming countries and the money therefore in circulation in this country, and

WHEREAS, in addition to this vast speculation with \$500,000,000 of the taxpayers' funds and the subsequent misery of the farmers, the Farm Board has likewise caused a warfare among various farmer cooperative groups by reason of loaning funds to one group and refusing them to others, and has employed coercion as a means of forcing allegiance to its unsound program, and

WHEREAS, because of all these various activities of a political and uncommercial character, agriculture is in the worst condition witnessed within the memory of our members, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that this Ass'n urge upon Congress the early abolition of the Federal Farm Board and repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

The Sec'y was instructed to send a copy of the resolutions pertaining to the Farm Board to all Illinois Congressmen.

H. A. HILLMER, Freeport, Chairman of the Nominations Com'ite, presented the following nominees, all of whom were unanimously elected: N. L. Hubbard, Mt. Pulaski, president; F. W. Stout, Ashkum, 1st vice-president; H. R. Meents, Clifton, 2nd vice-president; Fred E. Verry, Armington, treasurer. Directors: Ed. Collins, Tuscola; A. C. Koch, Breese; Lee Railsbach, Weldon; Otis J. Boer, Kempton; and Louis Colehour, Wenona.

"PEORIA wants your 1933 convention," said Mr. Wrigley of that city before the convention adjourned *sine die*, followed by a directors' meeting and a rapid parting of the well satisfied membership.

DANVILLE DOTS

Yes, slippery roads kept some at home.

An attractive convention hotel with convenient appointments. A large attendance and an interesting program.

Pencils were distributed by Goodrich Bros. Co., Hart Bros. Grain Co. and Daniel Rice & Co., and mints by Lew Hill Grain Co.

The identification badges were supplied by the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co. The registration was in charge of O. M. Earl, J. D. Stevens and J. T. Peterson of the company.

Corn is selling at the lowest prices since 1899, May delivery at Chicago selling at 31½ cents on Apr. 23, against 99½ for December delivery in August, 1930. The war time high was \$2.36 in August, 1917. Present low prices are due to slow demand and large stocks back on the farm.

Flaxseed prices took a real tumble this week, (May 6). The Minneapolis May options were quoted at \$1.20 a bushel, the lowest price on record for twenty-four years, representing a total drop of 10c a bushel from last week's close. Argentine seed dropped 3c a bushel to an all time low of 56¾c per bushel at Buenos Aires. Winnipeg May options were quoted at 81c on May 3, which is also a record all time low price for that country's flax markets. The drop in our local markets, which we believe was due to general weakness in grains and stocks, was accelerated by stop loss orders in the lower range of prices. We feel that our markets are now fairly well liquidated and if any crusher buying appears, values may advance sharply.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Ventilating Cupolas of Country Elevators

An innovation in equipment of country grain elevators is the revolving exhaust head for ventilating the cupola, such as has found common use on farm and other buildings for some years.

These exhaust heads are made with 12 in., 15 in., 18 in., and 24 in. flues, protected from birds with heavy galvanized wire screen. They are made of galvanized sheet metal, riveted or electrically welded.

Revolving on bronze bearing pivots that withstand the elements, they keep the ventilating opening always away from the wind, creating an outward draft that draws stale air and a great deal of dust out of the cupola.

Elevator contractors who have installed these ventilators on new and old construction, report them effective in removing a great deal of the dust that normally accumulates in elevator cupolas, probably because of the draft created thru the elevator leg well. Operators of elevators where such ventilators are installed concur in this conviction.



An Efficient Ventilator for Cupola

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Leslie, Ark.—C. V. Ryno contemplates opening a roller mill at this point.

CALIFORNIA

Susanville, Cal.—Bronson & Doyle will put in a larger feed mill.

Pomona, Cal.—The Pomona Grain & Milling Co., whose plant burned in March, will rebuild, and in the meantime has established temporary quarters, where it has been able to take care of its trade as usual, tho somewhat handicapped.

CANADA

Tompkins, Sask.—The opening of a new grist mill is said to be contemplated by Mr. Johnson, of Estevan, Sask.

London, Ont.—Dexter & Sons flour mill that burned recently, as reported in the Apr. 13 Journals, is to be rebuilt.

Tavistock, Ont.—The R. Hanson Grain Co.'s feed and flour mill has been bot by E. C. Budd, of Stratford, Ont., who will continue its operation.

Regina, Sask.—A. H. Calvert, recently appointed manager of the local branch of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., is a well known grain buyer from Bounty and Lang, Sask.

Winnipeg, Man.—The death of O. F. Willocks, vice-pres. of the Success Grain Co., occurred in the last week of April, caused by pneumonia and complications. He was only 41 years of age. He entered the office of the then new grain concern, the Success Grain Co., in 1926, and rose to the office of vice-pres. Trading was suspended for a few minutes on the floor of the Grain Exchange to do him honor.

Ottawa, Ont.—Major H. V. L. Strange, director of the research department of the Searle Grain Co. and former wheat king, offered to the house comite on agriculture two alternatives in dealing with garnet wheat without separate grading, one being to degrade garnet one grade a year and the other to let the matter right itself, which he believed it was doing, by the substitution of reward wheat and its improved varieties. Major Strange favored the latter method.

COLORADO

Eckley, Colo.—The Kellogg Grain Co. has installed lightning rods.

Schramm (Yuma p. o.), Colo.—The Shannon Grain Co. has rodded its elevator.

Denver, Colo.—The Farr Co., Inc.'s, warehouse and stock of beans burned recently; loss, \$50,000. Origin of fire not known.

Wray, Colo.—The plant and facilities of the Wray Equity Union Exchange Co. will be enlarged by the construction of an addition to house the grinding equipment.

Ft. Lupton, Colo.—Frank Ottesen is planning on further improving his plant here by the installation of a tex-rope drive and several sets of anti-friction bearings. It is probable that the present open-type motor will be replaced with a modern fully-enclosed type.

ILLINOIS

Murdock, Ill.—Porterfield & Sons are painting their elevator.

Wing, Ill.—The Valley Grain Co. is having its large business sign repainted.

Worden, Ill.—The Worden Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will build a new warehouse this spring.

Croft (Fancy Prairie p. o.), Ill.—The Fernandes Grain Co.'s elevator burned May 3, 8:00 p. m.

Decatur, Ill.—Mail addressed to the Decatur Grain & Elvtr. Co. is returned marked "Out of business."

Jamaica, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will overhaul its large double crib and install a new dump and hiker.

Camargo, Ill.—Milt Fuller, of Tuscola, has been appointed receiver for Camargo Grain Co., owned by H. L. Kaga.

Hopedale, Ill.—A complete overhauling is to be given the elevator of Railsback Bros. in preparation for harvest.

Kentland, Ill.—The local elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. (headquarters Yorkville) is to be re-roofed this spring.

Oolong, Ill.—We have added 2,500 bus. storage for oats and 2,000 bus. storage for corn.—Mont Eagle Milling Co.

Browns, Ill.—The elevator and warehouse of Harry Marriott are being protected against damage from lightning.

Pekin, Ill.—It is reported that residents are complaining about the smoke from the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s cob burner.

Mt. Zion, Ill.—Smith & McGaughey have contracted for a complete system of lightning protection for their elevator.

Cayuga, Ill.—W. A. and J. C. Murray have had their grain elevator painted with aluminum metal paint, which was sprayed on.

Kankakee, Ill.—The Viaduct elevator of the Risser-Rollins Co. including the out-buildings will soon be improved by repainting.

McDowell (Pontiac p. o.), Ill.—The elevator of the McDowell Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been completely electrified. O. W. Ripsch is manager.

Oakley, Ill.—The Oakley Grain Co. (a farmers' company) is reported to have sold its two elevators here to a Farm Board subsidiary.

Steward, Ill.—The west elevator of the Steward Grain & Lbr. Co. is to be completely covered with galvanized iron. A. C. Rapp is sec'y.

Cisco, Ill.—The Cisco Grain Co. has recently made a big improvement in its plant in the complete rewiring of its electrical power equipment.

Sidell, Ill.—The elevator and feed business here formerly operated by the Sidell Grain & Feed Co. has been taken over by Edgar Block, of Georgetown.

Verona, Ill.—J. H. Schumacher, manager for the Verona Farmers Elvtr. Co., is improving the appearance of his company's property by repainting.

Williamsburg (Lovington p. o.), Ill.—The elevator of Elvin Atherton will be electrified for both power and light in the near future, according to present plans of the owner.

Warsaw, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. lost its elevator by fire following a stroke of lightning on the night of May 6. The adjacent elevator of Wm. A. Dodge was slightly damaged.

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Washburn, Ill.—H. L. Holt, proprietor of the Washburn Mill, is enlarging his facilities by the installation of a feed mixer.

Guthrie, Ill.—A 10-h.p. motor with direct head drive will be placed in the cupola of the elevator of the Guthrie Farmers Elvtr. Co. This motor will drive both elevator legs.

Norris, Ill.—Norris Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$8,225; incorporators: C. C. Latimer, George Saunders, Henry Rock and Elmer Sherwood, all of Canton, and E. J. Wright, of Norris.

Industry, Ill.—Possible lightning damage to the elevator and feed mill of the Industry Co-op. Co., W. H. Gunning, manager, is to be prevented by the installation of a complete lightning protection system.

Smithfield, Ill.—Moses Burrows' elevator burned at 1:10 a. m. May 3; the building was insured. It contained little, if any, grain. Mr. Burrows became the owner of the elevator only Apr. 18 taking over the deed from J. W. Robertson, who was to operate the elevator for a year.

Beardstown, Ill.—Pouring of concrete for the six new storage bins, under construction for Schultz, Baujan & Co. as previously reported, was completed Apr. 25, at which time only the roof and an engine house remained to be finished. The new structure increases the storage capacity of the company by 250,000 bus.

Loda, Ill.—The office of the G. E. West Grain Co. was completely destroyed by exposure to a lumber yard fire during the night of Apr. 14. The elevator, situated about 20 feet further away, was saved. Mr. West saved papers and other valuables from the safe. Construction of a new office was started at once, to be a frame building, 16x18 feet.

Ashkum, Ill.—Remner Meents, 65 years of age, an employee of the Comstock Elvtr. Co. for many years, was riding in the man-lift, on Apr. 29, when the rope broke, letting him fall 65 feet. The force of the fall was so great that his right leg was forced thru an inch board, yet his only injuries were a double fracture of the right leg. X-ray pictures taken at the hospital showed no internal injuries.

Brocton, Ill.—The Brocton Elvtr. Co. has recently completed the protection against lightning of its elevators located here and at Warrington, Kings Station, Borton, Kansas, and Redmon. The elevator at Oakland has been so protected for some time. These being all large plants and furnishing a natural target for lightning the owners now feel safer that this hazard has been guarded against.

Turpin Station (Decatur p. o.), Ill. Mrs. Laura H. Turpin, prop., Turpin Station Grain Co., 38 years old, widow of Wm. Turpin, the only woman operator of a grain elevator in central Illinois, died May 7 following an illness of several months. She had been in a Decatur hospital for seven weeks following two major operations. She took over the elevator business upon the death of her husband in 1926. She is survived by two sons, Wm. D., 19, and Robt. T., 14—Jess Summers, E. W. Bailey & Co.

Mansfield, Ill.—George F. Powell, 62 years of age, manager of the Scholer & Gring Co.'s elevator here, died very unexpectedly at the elevator office, on Apr. 15, from a heart attack. Mr. Powell had been associated with the Scholer & Gring Co. for six years, having been manager of the local elevator for the past four years. He was with the company at Fullerton before coming to Mansfield. He is survived by his wife and one daughter. Louis Gose, former assistant manager of the elevator, has been appointed manager since Mr. Powell's death.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Elgin, Ill.—Alfalfa Products Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$40,000; incorporators: Edward J., William H. and Mildred H. O'Beirne; to manufacture and sell products of alfalfa and other feed products.

Flora, Ill.—The storage capacity of the Red Top Growers Warehouse Ass'n is to be increased by construction of a new warehouse. This is headquarters for the Ass'n, which has a line of warehouses in southern Illinois. C. H. James is general manager.

Carmi, Ill.—William C. Smith, prominent grain dealer of this city, died at his home here on Apr. 26, after an illness of several days, at the age of 76 years. In 1882 Mr. Smith entered the grain business as an employee of North Storms, later forming a partnership with North and Hall Storms, under the name of Storms Bros. & Smith, later changed to Storms & Smith. Mr. Smith survived his partners and continued the business under his own name until his death. His widow, two married daughters and a number of grandchildren survive him.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$4,500, which is \$700 under the last previous sale.

Frank Ryan and Samuel Cummins have been suspended from the privileges of membership in the Board of Trade for failure to meet their obligations.

C. L. Dougherty, who had been in poor health for some time, took his own life recently at his home in this city. He was a former member of the Board of Trade.

E. H. Miller, statistician of Jas. E. Bennett & Co., gave an interesting talk on the cotton industry May 5 under the auspices of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants, pointing out the increased consumption of foreign cotton and decreased consumption of American cotton during the years our Farm Board has been in operation.

A feed department has been opened by the New Century Co. in connection with its flour and export business, and a millfeeds jobbing business will be conducted. The manager of the new department is Frank M. Rosekrans, former manager of the Bertley Co. and previous to that manager of the Hammond, Ind., feed plant of the Pratt Food Co.

Albert Rothschild, retired grain merchant and member of the Board of Trade, died Apr. 23 at his home in this city, at the age of 55 years, after an illness of three years. Mr. Rothschild, who came to this country from Germany at the age of 15, started in business at Davenport, Ia. He was pres. of the Rothschild Grain Co. until 1929, when he retired.

John C. Ross, for many years a grain trader in Chicago, died at his home near Rochelle quite unexpectedly, on Apr. 27, at the age of 82 years. Since his retirement from active business in 1912, Mr. Ross and one of his sons, John A. Ross, had operated a grain and stock farm eight miles from Rochelle. Mr. Ross retained his membership in the Board of Trade until 1918.

Henry S. Robbins, prominent attorney of this city, for 26 years counsel for the Board of Trade, died at his home in the Ambassador East Hotel Apr. 27, at the age of 79 years, after an illness of several months. Mr. Robbins was attorney for A. J. Lichtstern in the suit brot by the latter against the Chicago public warehousemen, alleged to be unlawfully dealing in grain. Mr. Robbins is survived by his widow and four married daughters, children of his first wife, who died in 1927.

The following have recently been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: Edwin S. Rosebaum, Jr., and Martin G. Rosenfield, of Chicago; William B. Lincoln, pres. Wolcott & Lincoln, Kansas City, Mo.; Vern Kennison, of Davenport, Ia.; Raymond E. Daly and Gardiner B. Van Ness, of Chicago; John L. Loeb, Joseph M. Sydeman and Charles K. Dickson, all three of New York City. Memberships transferred: Estate of John J. Wolcott, John L. Patten, Gustave S. Geiger, John W. Luscombe, Jr., David Schetnitz, Walter W. McKeon and Elwin W. Law. Change in registration: Gray Silver, Martinsburg, W. Va., registered for own account (was registered as pres. Eastern Grain Growers, Hagerstown, Md.). Change of address: Walter G. Moorhead, 327 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

Sweetser, Ind.—A cob burner having proved so satisfactory in eliminating the cob nuisance at his elevator at LaFontaine, A. B. Martin is now building a similar burner for his west elevator here.

Malden (Valparaiso p. o.), Ind.—A new weatherproof dust house will soon be provided at the elevator of the Morgan Township Farmers, according to M. W. Jones, manager.

Logansport, Ind.—A new 30-h.p. motor is being placed in the south elevator of the Logansport Elvtr. Co. C. I. Palmer is manager for this company, which owns and operates two elevators here.

Evansville, Ind.—The day following the disastrous fire that caused a damage of approximately \$250,000 at the new soy bean milling plant of the Mead Johnson Co., that company began preparations for rebuilding the burned unit.

Bourbon, Ind.—Herbert B. Fry is equipping his recently bot, 50,000-bu. elevator with a Sidney Roller Bearing Corn Sheller as well as electric truck dump and complete other equipment, including one-ton Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer.

Decatur, Ind.—A new elevator stand, boot and conveyor will shortly be placed in the local elevator of the Burk Elvtr. Co. This company, whose headquarters here are in charge of Avon Burk, also operates elevators at Monroe and Peterson.

A recent new member of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n is the Bell Elvtr. Co., of Cottage Grove, Ind., secured by F. S. Demoret, who thereby puts his name in first place on the honor roll for securing the largest number of new members for the ass'n.

Barce (Fowler p. o.), Ind.—The partnership existing between William F. Starz and Charles W. Starz, operating a grain elevator and warehouse at this point under the firm name of W. F. Starz & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent of the partners.

Scottsburg, Ind.—A corn cutter and sheller will soon be installed in the recently enlarged plant of the Eberts Grain Co. The Eberts Grain Co., with headquarters in Louisville, operates a line of warehouses, feed mills and elevators in southern Indiana.

Veedersburg, Ind.—Vernis C. Clore has been appointed manager of the elevator recently purchased by Finch & Co. from the Farmers Milling & Elvtr. Co., as reported in the Apr. 14 Journals. The local business will be conducted under the name of the E. P. Finch Grain Co.

Delphi, Ind.—The hazards of electricity are to be eliminated at Cloyd M. Kerlin's elevator by the installation of lightning protection, and complete rewiring of the electric power equipment. Other improvements of a minor nature will also be made to place the plant in first class operating condition before harvest.

Hobbs, Ind.—F. M. Ackels, proprietor of the Hobbs Grain Co., decided something should be done about his power cost which was making effective competition against the portables almost impossible. So he discarded his electric motors and installed a full-diesel oil engine, manufactured by the Cummins Engine Co. Mr. Ackels reports that he can now grind three tons per hour on his hammer mill at a fuel cost of 25¢—not 25¢ per ton, but for the three tons.

From this report it would appear here is a solution to the power cost problem. The Cummins Engine Co. is building these multi-cylinder full-diesel engines of a type suitable for grain elevator duty in sizes from 20 h.p. on up. They are equipped with compressed air starters so that the starting of the engine is no more difficult nor does it require more time than the starting of an electric motor.

The elevator head bearings and part of the line shaft bearings are equipped with anti-friction bearings. Fully appreciating the advantages of bearings of this type, Mr. Ackels expects to have the entire plant so equipped eventually. In order that grain may be received and grinding done at the same time, a second dump and an additional sheller are to be installed soon. With these additional improvements the elevator will be one of the best equipped in central Indiana.

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Straughn, Ind.—Straughn Grain, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 1000 shares having no par value; incorporators: George Lamberson, Amos Sarver and I. S. Langston.

Indianapolis, Ind.—According to Sec'y Fred K. Sale three firms at Salem were stung recently by a so-called scale expert using the name A. J. Lassic. He has no authority to represent the Indianapolis Scale Co. Two years ago he was run out of the state by the State Dept. of Weights & Measures and his equipment confiscated.

Judyville, Ind.—The Davis Grain Co.'s frame elevator, discovered to be on fire at 4:30 p. m., Apr. 28, was practically demolished; loss, \$7,500; partly insured. The fire was believed to have originated from sparks coming from the cob burner. Grain stored in the concrete tanks, about 10,000 bus., was believed to be uninjured. Rebuilding is contemplated.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—This office is liquidating the business of Kraus & Apfelbaum, and it is not our intention to operate the elevators for a period of more than 60 days [from May 6].—Kraus & Apfelbaum, Inc., Herbert W. Isay, sec'y. [This company operated elevators at Columbia City, Pierceton, Bremen (reported in the Journals last number as having been taken over by the Lapaz Grain Co.), Inwood, Auburn and Argos, all in Indiana. The Ft. Wayne facilities of the company were taken over by the K. & A. Seed Co.]

Nappanee, Ind.—Construction work has already started on the rebuilding of the Syler & Syler elevator that burned Mar. 20. The new house will be 56x60 feet, 70 feet high, of brick and tile, steel re-inforced. It will be on the site of the old elevator, and will be ready for operation by July 1. Offices will be arranged in the northwest corner of the building and a 20-ton truck scale will be placed just north of the building. Temporary offices are now in the Stuckman Garage, where feed, seeds and coal are being handled until the elevator is in operation.

IOWA

Westfield, Ia.—J. J. Mullaney will build a 20,000-bu. ironclad elevator.

Roland, Ia.—A bonfire damaged the corn crib of the Farmers Co-op. Co. on Apr. 14.

Forest City, Ia.—A new feed mixer has further modernized the elevator of Wm. H. Drewes at this station.

Hubbard, Ia.—Henry Engleking recently installed a hammer mill and a feed mixer, and made repairs about the elevator.

Loveland, Ia.—The Loveland Elvtr. Co. is putting in a 2,500-bu. leg, a 7½ h.p. G. E. motor and making other improvements.

Blencoe, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is remodeling its elevator, installing new spouting, a new rope drive and other equipment.

Dyersville, Ia.—H. A. Fleckingstine has installed a Newell Ear Corn Drag and Electric Truck Lift and has built a new driveway.

Lisbon, Ia.—R. P. Andreas is installing a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale, and a Newell Overhead Electric Truck Lift at his elevator.

Afton, Ia.—Roy Jeter, of Thayer, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, succeeding George Thomas, resigned.

Odebolt, Ia.—H. C. Sommers has succeeded J. G. Willier as manager of the Cracker Jack Elvtr. here, Mr. Willier having gone to Rockville, Md.

Des Moines, Ia.—Charles Augustus Tower, grain broker, has moved to larger quarters in the building where he has been located, the Hubbell Bldg.

Paulina, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has installed a grain treating machine. It is also transforming part of its coal shed into a feed warehouse.

Titonka, Ia.—After a hard siege with inflammatory rheumatism, E. O. Slack, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, is reported to be recovering.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. make repairs in its elevators at the following Iowa towns: Sexton, Duncan, Thor, Titonka, Corwith and Kanawha.

Archer, Ia.—Tom Kooreman, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Lbr. Co.'s elevator here for close to a quarter century until about 6 months ago, died Apr. 27.—John E. Brennan & Co. (Chicago).

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—H. D. Peters, for several years associated with the grain department of the 3-Minute Cereals Co., opened a grain merchandising office here Apr. 25, under the name Peters Grain Co.

Hardy, Ia.—The Davenport Elvtr. Co., of Davenport, Ia., closed its elevator at this point on Apr. 16. The reported reason was present business conditions. Roland Trotter has been manager for the past two years.

Primghar, Ia.—Roy Bennett, of Boone, elevator manager at that point for eight years, has succeeded Charles Speaker as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, which position Mr. Speaker has held for many years.

Churdan, Ia.—Late in March robbers visited the elevators of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., the Blazer Grain Co. and the D. Milligan Co., the combined loot amounting to over \$300, the bulk of which was obtained from the Farmers Elvtr.

New Liberty, Ia.—New Liberty Elvtr. Co. has installed a direct-connected Jay Bee Hammer Mill with 50-h.p. G. E. Motor, a corn sheller and cleaner with 25-h.p. motor, a Newell ear corn drag and an electric overhead truck lift.

Milford, Ia.—Stockdale & Hankins, elevator operators, will discontinue operation of their mill until Aug. 1, lack of patronage and high overhead being given as the reason. The electric power bill is \$47 a month, regardless of whether a wheel in the mill is turned or not.

Laurens, Ia.—Cecil Bartley has been made manager of the plant of the former R. C. Booth & Co., recently merged with the Piper Grain & Milling Co., of Cedar Rapids, and now operating under that name. R. C. Booth, vice-pres. of the new organization, is now located at the Cedar Rapids office.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Officers and directors of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa held their quarterly conference during the third week of April. The principal topic of discussion was the grain rate hearing that was to be held the following week in Chicago before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Sioux City, Ia.—George C. Call was elected pres. of the Terminal Grain Corp., filling the vacancy caused by the death of the late H. J. Hutton. Mr. Call was one of the original organizers of the company and has been on the board since its organization and for several years past has been vice-pres. John H. Kelly, editor of the Sioux City Tribune, succeeds Mr. Call as vice-pres.

Beaver, Ia.—Charles A. Black, for many years manager of an elevator at this point and who had a wide circle of acquaintances in this county, was fatally injured in an auto accident, Apr. 26, when his car skidded on the slippery pavement and overturned, as he was driving between Denver and Colorado Springs, Colo. He was rushed to a hospital in Colorado Springs, where he died. At the time of the accident his wife was visiting their daughter, who is a student at the University of Missouri, at Columbia. Burial was at Webster City, Ia.

Larabee, Ia.—For a robbery committed last year, James Loucks has recently been indicted. He is charged with entering the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator office and stealing 30 sacks of tankage, valued at \$90.

Waverly, Ia.—The Waverly Feed Mill that burned last January is being rebuilt, construction of a 28x40 cement block building having been started the first week of May. Andrew Trumpower has purchased the interest of his partner, Ed Soldwisch, in the business. A part of the old machinery will be used in the new building, which is expected to be completed by Aug. 1.

Reinbeck, Ia.—The Hettler Lbr. Co.'s elevator was practically destroyed by fire, starting at 8:30 a. m., Apr. 27; loss, \$8,500; insurance, \$5,000; 90 bus. of barley and all equipment, including hoists and engine, were destroyed. H. L. Hettler, owner, had purchased the elevator only three weeks before, from the Central Grain & Lbr. Co., of Dubuque, which operated locally as the Reinbeck Lbr. Co. Mr. Hettler had been rebuilding his lumber yard and coal sheds that were burned last fall, and plans now to rebuild the elevator, which is located one-half block from the lumber yard.—Art Torkelson.

Sioux City, Ia.—Arrangements have about been completed for one of the best meetings ever held by the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n and it is expected more grain dealers will visit Sioux City May 17 and 18 than at any previous time. The local com'ite which has charge of the entertainment has many surprises in store for the visitors. E. S. Woodworth of Minneapolis will be the orator at the banquet. Kenney Pierce and I. R. Mansfield of Chicago will address the business sessions and plan to give the grain dealers enough facts to stimulate quick action designed to inspire unanimous action for improved business conditions. The Hotel Martin will be convention headquarters.

KANSAS

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Co-op. Exchange will shortly remodel its office.

Norton, Kan.—A new floor is being installed in the driveway of the Fred Mosher elevator.

Troy, Kan.—A new grain and corn cleaner is being placed in the elevator of D. F. Whittaker.

Hays, Kan.—The Goffe-Carkener Co., Inc., has opened an office here, with Ray Webster as manager.

Hays, Kan.—A new roof of steel has been placed on the warehouse of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Burden, Kan.—Chester E. Harris has recently replaced the old grinder in his plant with a new one.

Paola, Kan.—The Buchman Seed & Feed Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Gorham, Kan.—The Russell Milling Co. will probably electrify its elevator at this point before harvest.

Clifton, Kan.—A new truck scale has just been installed at the elevator of the Wayman-Smith Grain Co.

Morse, Kan.—The Implement warehouse of the Morse Co-op. Union's elevator was destroyed by fire on May 1.

Atchison, Kan.—The new concrete and brick addition under construction at the Blair Milling Co.'s plant will house a 350-h.p. synchronous motor.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Peterson (Garden City p. o.), Kan.—H. H. Everley, of Garden City, has sold his elevator here to the Western Terminal Elvtr. Co.

Coldwater, Kan.—A new elevator stand is to be placed in the elevator of the Farmers Grain, L.S., and Co-op. Merc. Ass'n soon.

Larned, Kan.—Robbers recently stole cash and checks amounting to \$210 from the elevator of the Pawnee County Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Manning, Kan.—George E. Gano is building an elevator at this point. Tede Unruh is manager of the local grain office of Mr. Gano.

Offerle, Kan.—Work started on the new elevator of the Home Grain Corp. during the last week of April. It is to be finished in 30 days.

Topeka, Kan.—The last reminder that the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n meets at the Hotel Kansan for its annual convention May 19 and 20.

Corbin, Kan.—The Corbin Mill & Elevator Co., D. M. Foley, manager, is considering the replacement of its present gas engine with electric motors.

Hugoton, Kan.—The Hawk Grain Co., C. W. Hawk proprietor, will shortly install a new suction cleaner which is to be equipped with SKF Bearings.

Jetmore, Kan.—A. H. Ling is installing a new automatic scale in his elevator and is giving both the elevator and feed plant a general overhauling.

Kinsley, Kan.—R. I. Miller will probably install a new motor in his plant this spring as it is his desire to have all of his motors of the fully-enclosed type.

Colby, Kan.—The Thomas County Co-op. Ass'n, S. T. Furlong, manager, is rebuilding its elevator boot and will make other repairs before the season starts.

Duquoin, Kan.—M. O. Crawford, manager for the Farmers Co-op. & Merc. Co., reports that it intends to install electric power equipment in the elevator this spring.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The C. D. Jennings Grain Co. has started construction of a 500,000-bu. addition to its elevator here, giving the company a total capacity of 1,500,000 bus.

Cravensville (Baxter Springs p. o.), Kan.—Fire starting in another building spread to the Cravens Elvtr. & Supply Co.'s elevator, which was badly damaged, at 8 a. m., Apr. 18.

Ellis, Kan.—Thomas Hayes, manager for the Golden Belt Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here, reports that his company has just completed the installation of complete lightning protection.

Rozel, Kan.—New dumps are being installed in the elevator of the Union Co-op. Grain Co. and the plant given minor repairs to place it in first-class operating condition.

Ingalls, Kan.—I. E. Warfield, manager for the Collingwood Grain Co. here, is insuring uninterrupted service from his motors thru harvest by having them cleaned and overhauled now.

Lorraine, Kan.—A new boot pulley equipped with anti-friction bearings has recently been installed in the elevator of the Lorraine Grain, Fuel & Stock Co. here. Glenn E. Bates is manager.

Bazine, Kan.—John Kuehn, manager for the Humburg Lbr., Grain & Supply Co., reports that his company has just completed a new feed warehouse made necessary by its expanding feed business.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Willard Young has been appointed to succeed D. T. Colwell in the state grain department here, Mr. Colwell having been appointed chief chemist of the department, with headquarters in Kansas City. Mr. Colwell has been located here for four years.

Lowe, Kan.—The Western Terminal Elvtr. Co. has bot the elevator at this point from H. H. Everley, of Garden City.

Nortonville, Kan.—The warehouse at the Joseph Corpstein elevator is to be rebuilt and the office enlarged before harvest.

Winfield, Kan.—The concrete storage addition of about 200,000 bus. capacity, that has been under construction at the plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., as previously reported, is said to be finished.

Haviland, Kan.—W. L. Dunbar, proprietor of the Dunbar Grain Co., reports that he has placed his elevator in first class operating condition by the completion of minor repairs and is now installing a new truck scale.

Macksville, Kan.—The C. D. Jennings Grain Co. has eliminated the chances of lightning damage to its elevator here by the installation of a complete lightning protection system. Before harvest the elevating equipment will be overhauled and a new boot installed.

Dodge City, Kan.—Agriculture has not needed a goat gland operation to heal its distress. Yet agriculture's sick room and the consulting chamber have been crowded with dealers of magic who, by reiterating euphonious expressions and plausible catchwords, have drowned the voice of pre-eminent economists. Sane words have been inaudible in the tumult.—C. C. Isely.

Burlington, Kan.—J. E. Sheets, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Merc. Co.'s elevator, did not wait for grain to start moving to find out that new bearings were needed in one of his motors. That fact was discovered during the periodic inspection and cleaning of motors that is done each spring. Grinding facilities in this plant will be increased by the installation of a roller type mill.

Saunders, Kan.—A re-inforced concrete grain elevator will be built here for W. K. Birchfield, of Walsh, Colo., and will be completed July 1. This house will be a duplicate of the L. H. Pettit Grain Co.'s elevator at Bartlett, Colo., description of which appeared on page 385 of Grain & Feed Journals, Apr. 27. The elevator will consist of seven bins and have a capacity of 50,000 bus., and will be equipped with all up-to-date machinery. The contract has been awarded to Chalmers & Borton.

Cleveland, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co., of Brown Spur (Kingman p. o.), recently completed negotiations with the Farmers Grain & Merc. Co., of Kingman, whereby the former company is now the owner of the elevator and grain business of the Kingman firm at Cleveland. This elevator was the former property of the late J. T. Braly, who died late in February. The Kingman business was not included in the deal. The Brown Spur Company operates elevators at Brown Spur and at Penalosa.

KENTUCKY

Auburn, Ky.—Windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Auburn Roller Mills recently.

Barefoot, Ky.—Will Coy and his son Raymond have purchased a gasoline operated crusher and meal grinder.

Lexington, Ky.—The Blue Grass Elmdorf Grain Corp. is decreasing its capital stock from \$200,000 to \$12,500.

Wingo, Ky.—An explosion caused by a gasoline engine, about 6:30 a. m., Apr. 15, resulted in a fire loss of about \$20,000 in the business district of this place, the Wingo Flour Mill, owned by A. R. Holloway and H. L. Oliver, being one of the twelve business buildings that sustained losses. Only a small portion of the property was insured.

Louisville, Ky.—Oscar Farmer & Sons, grain and feed, have moved their uptown branch from N. Fourth St. to a fireproof building on E. Main St. having a floor space of 35,000 square feet, one story, all merchandise being on one floor. This new warehouse has a drive thru it, so that trucks can be loaded under shelter. As reported in the Apr. 14 Journals, this company recently completed its new 50,000-bu. elevator and feed mill, replacing the house burned in December.

MARYLAND

Hagerstown, Md.—The Stickell Sales Corp. [the incorporation of which was reported in the Journals last number, and which is the successor to Clarence D. Stickell] is separate from D. A. Stickell & Sons, altho the writer is still connected with them but not actively. When we had our fire a little over two years ago, the writer started in this business, which we just incorporated last month. D. A. Stickell & Sons did not rebuild the flour mill but they did rebuild the feed plant and now have a very modern fireproof feed plant.—The Stickell Sales Corp., Clarence M. Stickell, pres.

BALTIMORE LETTER

H. C. Jones, formerly in the grain export trade, is mentioned in connection with the vacancy existing in the postmastership of Baltimore.—R. C. N.

Louis P. Goldsborough, grain broker and member of the Chamber of Commerce, will spend the entire summer with his sister at Norwood, Mass.—R. C. N.

Wheat exports from Baltimore during the four months of the calendar year amount to 1,886,000 bus., compared with 4,010,000 bus. in the corresponding period a year ago.—R. C. N.

Frederick M. Knorr, buyer for Sam'l J. Diggs & Son, grain and feed dealers of this market, is at Bon Secours Hospital under observation and treatment for diabetes.—R. C. N.

Louis Muller, the oldest member of the Chamber of Commerce, who sustained a fractured hip in a fall some weeks ago, is again about. Mr. Muller was formerly in the grain export business.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Kalamazoo, Mich.—The old Miller Mill is reported to have been bot recently by J. B. Spencer.

Prescott, Mich.—The plant of the Prescott Grain Co. was slightly damaged by wind-storm on Apr. 12.

Watertown, Mich.—Fire originating outside of the engine room slightly damaged the elevator of the Watertown Co-op. Ass'n on Apr. 21.

Ionia, Mich.—J. R. Spurrier, who operates a feed mill, blames muskrats for the washing out of the Nickle Plate dam that furnished power for his mill. Mr. Spurrier hastily installed an engine to operate his mill while the dam is being rebuilt.

Linwood, Mich.—Construction has started on a new elevator here for the Martindale Bean & Grain Co., of Kawkawlin, Mich., replacing its elevator that burned in March (as previously reported), which it operated as the Linwood Bean & Grain Co. The new house will be of frame construction, covered with corrugated iron, 35x80 feet in size. It will be equipped with large storage bins for beans and grain. Up-to-date feed grinding machines will be installed.

Jonesville, Mich.—After a shutdown of several years, the elevator and mill, formerly operated as the Jonesville Milling Co., will be reopened, White Bros. having sold the property to a Detroit company headed by A. Sloan. Much new equipment is being installed, including new electrical installations, and the old equipment is being thoroly overhauled. Production is expected to start soon. The feed grinding department is already operating. The old name of Jonesville Milling Co. will be retained.

WARNING!

A man frequently using the name of Ray Palmer, who is described as Age 40, round face, about 5 ft. 8 in. in height, 190 pounds; wears a shriners pin; has no authority to represent GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated, Chicago, in any capacity.

Adair-Morton Grain Co.
Wichita, Kansas
WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR

Dundee, Mich.—The Karner brothers, William and Carl J., have purchased the interest of Hazen Keinath in the elevator business that has been conducted at Dundee for eight years under the firm name of Karner Bros. & Keinath. The business will be carried on as usual under the name of Karner Bros., and the three elevators owned by the firm at this point, at Cone and at Azalia will be under their direction.

MINNESOTA

Franklin, Minn.—The Franklin Milling Co. is in the hands of a receiver.

Johnson, Minn.—Bert Skoog has installed a magnetic separator ahead of his feed mill.

Morris, Minn.—A magnetic separator has been installed in the feed mill of Emil S. Eich.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—G. H. Homme, of Franklin, is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Glenville, Minn.—A slight fire damage was sustained by the Speitz Grain & Coal Co. at its elevator during the last week of April.

Red Wing, Minn.—The LaGrange Milling Co. will not rebuild the elevator that burned last month, but it will construct a new warehouse.

Hanska, Minn.—Theodore Sletta has been appointed agent at the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator here, succeeding the late N. O. Bakken.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—A magnetic separator is being installed at the feed mill of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Claremont, Minn.—Duncan & Kidder have reduced the fire hazard from tramp iron by installing a magnetic separator ahead of their feed mill.

Duluth, Minn.—Recent new memberships in the Board of Trade include Hans Mikkelsen, Farmers Grain Co. superintendent at Devils Lake, N. D.

Marshall, Minn.—A good fellowship meeting was held in the American Legion Hall here by the Western Grain Men's Ass'n on the evening of April 13.

Alexandria, Minn.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Grain Co.'s elevator was recently razed, leaving one elevator at this point, operated as the Johnson Grain & Coal Co.

Chaska, Minn.—W. H. Scott, Independent, is the successor to the Commander Elvtr. Co. Formerly W. H. Scott and the Commander Elvtr. Co. operated this plant.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The Thief River Falls Seed House recently installed a new feed mixer for mixing all kinds of poultry and dairy feeds. It has a capacity of one ton.

St. James, Minn.—A new up-to-date feed grinder has been installed in the A. J. Pieirus feed store, recently opened. The greater part of the business is wholesale. William O. Legvold, formerly employed with the Grain Products Co., is the branch manager.

Sauk Center, Minn.—A petition has been filed with the court by stockholders in the Kearns Elvtr. Co. asking that the corporation be dissolved, the reason for the request being the present unfavorable condition of the grain market. The company operates elevators at Sauk Center, Long Prairie, Bowerville, Round Prairie and West Union, all in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

A membership in the Chamber of Commerce has been purchased by Hans Mikkelsen, superintendent of the Farmers Grain Co. at Devils Lake, N. D.

Henry H. Carson, former superintendent of grain buying for the Minneapolis Milling Co., died at his home, Bryn Mawr Farm, near Philadelphia, late in April.

A major operation for liver trouble was recently undergone by Edward W. Diercks, vice-pres. of the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co., grain company of this city.

Friends of Robert G. Cargill, sec'y-treas. of the Victoria Elvtr. Co., this city, will be sorry to learn that he has suffered a stroke. His sight has been failing for some time.

On Apr. 9 O. M. Straube, Minneapolis manager for Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., of Kansas City, was married to Miss Rosa Richards, of Ft. Scott, Kan.

The sixth annual convention of the Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers Ass'n will be held at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, May 19 and 20.

MISSOURI

Grant City, Mo.—W. F. Maudlin has installed some new feed mill machinery.

Buckland, Mo.—A. E. Wicklund has installed a Sidney Roller Bearing Corn Sheller.

Canton, Mo.—C. J. Maggard is making his elevator at this station more attractive by repainting.

Charleston, Mo.—Fire of unknown cause damaged the buildings and stock of the Whitehead Davis Co. on Apr. 23.

Edgerton, Mo.—Windstorm tore several strips of metal off the roof of the elevator of the Edgerton Milling Co. on Apr. 21.

Atherton, Mo.—The Atherton Grain & Coal Co. has decided to take no further chances with lightning so is installing a complete rodding system on its elevator this spring.

Emma, Mo.—The elevator of the Emma Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is to be put in first class operating condition by overhauling of equipment. The outbuildings are being painted also.

Caruthersville, Mo.—The grain storage plant owned by the Cunningham Realty Co. and operated by Curtner Pierce and Frank Cunningham, burned Apr. 23; loss, \$12,000; partly insured.

Webb City, Mo.—A. J. Graybeal, of Avilla, has sold his interest in the Webb City feed mill to his partners, Homer and Ray Brackeen. Mr. Graybeal has been actively connected with the business for three years.

Webb City, Mo.—On Apr. 25 the warehouse building of Otto J. Gosch and Edna M. Gosch, together with machinery and stock owned by the Ball & Gunning Milling Co., were destroyed by fire believed to be of incendiary origin.

St. Louis, Mo.—William C. McCoy, a member of the Merchants Exchange for 25 years and formerly sec'y of the William D. Orthwein Grain Co. of this city, until its dissolution about four years ago, later wheat buyer on the floor of the Merchants Exchange for the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., died Apr. 19, after a lingering illness. Mr. McCoy, who was 66 years of age, retired about three years ago. He is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Oscar T. Cook, manager of the wheat department of the Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., recently spent a week at the Menorah Hospital, this city, on account of an infection in one of his legs. He is now back in his office.

The marriage of N. S. Shannon, pres. of the Shannon Grain Co., to Miss Helen Strain occurred May 4. The bride had been connected with the Shannon Co. for several years. A honeymoon trip to the Rio Grande Valley in Texas was taken.

Application for membership in the Board of Trade has been made by Ralph W. Orthwein with the Union Grain Co., on transfer from J. J. Wolcott, deceased; J. J. Vanier has bot the membership of J. H. Bailey for \$4,500, including transfer fee of \$500.

After having been closed temporarily since last December, the Arcady Farms Milling Co.'s Kansas City plant was re-opened early in May, with Paul Blodgett in charge of operations, sales to be made thru the headquarters of the company, which are in Chicago.

D. T. Colwell, who has been connected with the state grain department for six years being located at Hutchinson for the last four years, has been appointed chief chemist of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Dept., with headquarters in this city. His duties will be to supervise protein testing and other work connected with grain laboratories throughout the state.

MONTANA

Dutton, Mont.—I recently sold my elevator at Chester, Mont. [as reported previously in the Journals] to the Lake Grain Co. and have bot the old Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator at Dutton from the W. C. Mitchell Co. of Duluth, Minn., taking possession of same Apr. 1.—R. L. Whorley.

Manhattan, Mont.—Extensive elevator repairs are being made at the plant of the Manhattan Flour & Feed Co. The office is being moved further from the driveway to permit placing of machinery that will modernize the plant. A short time ago a portion of the plant was built higher.

Hobson, Mont.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is a new concern formed to operate in connection with the Farmers National Grain Corp. Understand that they contemplate purchasing the house of the old Equity Co-op. Ass'n. The deal has not been closed that I know of. The plant of the old Judith Milling Co. of this place has been completely torn down by the Montana Flour Mills Co. of Great Falls, who purchased it from the receivers some time ago. The machinery has been stored in the flour warehouse. The material from the large storage elevator has been trucked to Denton, Mont., where the company intends to rebuild a house it has there. Some of the machinery of the mill was taken or shipped to other mills owned by the Montana Flour Mills. About half of the machinery was new stuff that had not seen six months' wear, and the balance was in A1 shape. The receiving elevator was left standing and probably will be operated by the Montana Elvtr. Co.—J. H. Garrison, mgr. Equity Co-op. Ass'n.

NEBRASKA

Ames, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has installed lightning protection.

Craig, Neb.—Aaron Carlson's feed mill was damaged by fire Apr. 20; loss, \$8,000.

Oxford, Neb.—The Oxford Farmers Exchange is installing a Sidney Electric Truck Dump.

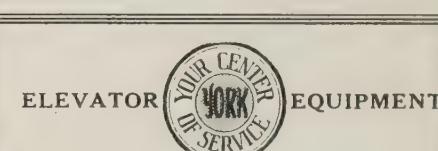
Winnebago, Neb.—Cherney & Watson Lbr. Co.'s elevator has been provided with lightning rods.

Seward, Neb.—E. H. Imig, of the Imig & Schneebeck Grain Co., is recuperating from a broken arm.—Art Torkelson.

Friend, Neb.—A new compressed air operated truck dump is being installed in the elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Co.

Wausa, Neb.—The Coleson & Holmquist Co. has provided lightning protection for its elevators at this point and at Magnet and Osman, Neb.

Allen, Neb.—A complete system of lightning protection has been installed on the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. The equipment is also to be completely overhauled before harvest.



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plete satisfaction goes
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Cedar Bluffs, Neb.—The Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s storage annex at this point was expected to be completed this week by the VanNess Const. Co.

Lyons, Neb.—The A. Moseman Grain Co.'s elevator here has been protected against damage from lightning by the installation of a complete rodding system.

Grafton, Neb.—Vic Wilson is completing the iron cladding of his elevator at this station, thereby making it more nearly spark proof and reducing depreciation.

Nehawka, Neb.—The elevator of the Nehawka Farmers Grain Co. is being prepared for heavy traffic by replacing and strengthening the driveway floor.

Cedar Creek, Neb.—Repair work on the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and also on the Farmers Lbr. & Supply Co.'s house was finished by the VanNess Const. Co. on Apr. 23.

Desoto, Neb.—The Holmquist Grain & Lbr. Co. has provided lightning protection for its elevators here and at Blair, Lyons, Waterbury, Laurel, Crofton, Carroll and Fordyce, this state.

Huntley, Neb.—We have been in the grain business for 16 years. Two years ago we purchased the other elevator here from Floyd Snyder. We handle grain, lumber and coal. I have been manager here for 12 years.—Milton Feusner, mgr., Huntley Co-op. Equity Exchange.

Callaway, Neb.—The J. P. Gibbons Grain Co., in business in Kearney for more than 40 years, opened a branch store here in the Carothers Bldg., Apr. 16, in which it carries a large stock of feeds, tankage, meat scraps, etc. The company grinds all its own feeds at its large mill in Kearney.

Brule, Neb.—The Trump Grain Co.'s elevator burned during the night of Apr. 28; cause of fire unknown; 700 bus. of wheat were also destroyed. The adjoining coal sheds were saved. C. E. Trump bot the elevator last June and spent hundreds of dollars on improvements.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Alvo, Neb.—A truck load of corn which had just been unloaded at the Simon Rehmier elevator here was the cause of an accident. After unloading by using an overhead lift, the truck in leaving the elevator caught one of the platform cables pulling the overhead carrier to the doorway tearing it thru the elevator building and dropping it to the driveway floor, breaking it.—Art Torkelson.

Omaha, Neb.—While the wrecked portion of the Allied Mills elevator that was damaged by a dust explosion in March was being torn down on May 2, preparatory to rebuilding, a flooring, 70 feet from the ground, collapsed with such suddenness that three workmen were trapped. One was killed, one injured and the third escaped injury by grasping a heavy strand of wire and leaping to a stairway.—Art Torkelson.

Seward, Neb.—The elevator office of the Imig & Schneebeck Grain Co. was broken into by robbers Sunday night, Apr. 24, who gained entrance by breaking glass in a door. The safe combination was broken off by being sledged and forced out by a railroad spike. About \$50 was stolen from the cash box. The thieves would probably not have fared so well if it were not for the fact that the company operates a gasoline service station also, which brings in cash late in the day.—Art Torkelson.

NEW ENGLAND

New Britain, Conn.—A corporation has been formed by William Cohen, grain, feed and hay, to be known as William Cohen, Inc. Assets of the business have been transferred to the new corporation.

NEW JERSEY

New Brunswick, N. J.—L. L. Pincus announces the closing of his office in the Produce Exchange, New York City, and his affiliation with the Interstate Grain & Feed Co., of New Brunswick, as general sales manager, in which capacity he will handle the sale of grain, feed and farm supplies to the trade.

NEW YORK

Limerick, N. Y.—The grist mill here owned by Brayton Peck, of Brownville, burned Apr. 22; loss, \$12,000; partly insured.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Molasses is coming from New York by barge canal for use at the G. L. F. feed mill, 300,000 gals. having arrived during the last week of April and 1,000,000 more gals. being on the way at that time.

Fallsburgh, N. Y.—The elevator of the Fallsburgh Feed & Coal Co. was destroyed and the Hatch Feed Mill seriously damaged by fire on Apr. 9; loss to the Fallsburgh Co. about \$30,000, including grain, flour and coal; loss to the Hatch Feed Mill about \$15,000, partly insured.

Albany, N. Y.—The Cargill Grain Co., of Minneapolis, lessees of the Port of Albany's 13,000,000-bu. elevator under construction, has established temporary offices in those of the Stewart Const. Co., which is constructing the elevator, and has already sent Marcus Marshall, who has been with the Cargill Co. for 14 years, to Albany to act as superintendent and manager of the new structure.

Albany, N. Y.—It is reported that the Port Commission is making no immediate plans for the erection of the proposed second elevator, to have a capacity of 2,500,000 bus. Peter G. TenEyck, chairman of the commission, is quoted as saying that all business relative to the second elevator will be held in abeyance pending the outcome of efforts to organize the Albany Elvtr. Co., a concern of Canadian grain interests.

Albany, N. Y.—The grain-drying equipment for the Port of Albany's 13,000,000-bu. elevator is being furnished by the O. W. Randolph Co. One carload was shipped late in April and another during the first week of May. Pouring of concrete for the third unit of 24 bins of the huge elevator was completed on May 3. Two steel towers have been erected in front of the elevator 80 feet in height, to carry the pneumatic loading equipment, by which grain will be unloaded from barge to elevator and back into ocean vessels.

Oswego, N. Y.—It is reported that plans and specifications for the proposed 2,000,000-bu. elevator to be erected on Grampus Bay here (which has been talked of for some time) are in the hands of contracting firms and that tenders will be in hand not later than May 15. Representatives of Toronto Elvtrs., Ltd., the operating company, were in Oswego a few weeks ago, going over the details with the Harbor & Dock Commission. James Norris, of the Norris Grain Co., Chicago, will be financially interested in the new elevator, which was designed by the Fegles Engineering Co.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

Applicants for membership in the Produce Exchange include J. A. MacNair.

Larger quarters in the Produce Exchange Bldg. are now being occupied by the C. J. Martenis Grain Co.

Paul Whitman, grain and millfeed broker, has the sympathy of the trade in the loss of his wife, who died recently at their home in Hewlett, L. I., after a long illness.

The office in the Produce Exchange building operated by L. L. Pincus was closed recently and Mr. Pincus is now affiliated with the Interstate Grain & Feed Co., of New Brunswick, N. J.

John W. Finley, assistant to the cashier of the Produce Exchange, died quite unexpectedly, on Apr. 23, from acute indigestion, at his home in Brooklyn. Mr. Finley, who was 60 years of age, had been employed by the Exchange for 42 years.

A letter has been sent out by the New York Produce Exchange to its members in 23 states, advising them that it is arranging to report at frequent intervals the recorded votes of their senators and representatives on every measure touching economy and a balanced budget for the government. The board of managers of the Exchange voiced the opinion that the national budget must be balanced at once if recovery from the depression is to be made, the alternative being worse times in the near future.

NORTH DAKOTA

Minot, N. D.—The Valker-Christenson Co.'s grain elevator was slightly damaged by fire late in April.

Taft (Hillsboro p. o.), N. D.—Alfred Overmoe, manager of the Eldorado Grain Co.'s elevator here, was married to Miss Beatrice Haugland, of Hillsboro, on Apr. 9.

Oriska, N. D.—Repairs will be made at the C. F. Schoen elevator at this place. The elevator will be iron clad as well. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Dunn Center, N. D.—Farmers in this vicinity have effected a temporary organization of a farmers' co-op., hoping thereby to obtain an elevator thru a loan from the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Grand Forks, N. D.—New members of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n are as follows: Barlow Grain Co., Barlow; Langdon Farmers Ass'n, Langdon; Portland Junction Grain Co., Portland Junction (Portland p. o.); Bloom Farmers Elvtr. Co., Jamestown, all in North Dakota.

Finley N. D.—C. A. Skeie has returned from a sanitarium in Colorado to again take up his duties as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here (which position he has held for over 12 years), having been successful in his fight with tuberculosis. His son looked after the elevator during his absence.

Wahpeton, N. D.—The Math Braun Co. at this place has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new feed mill building along with new equipment. The present old feed mill building will be remodeled and the new plant will be built adjacent to the old one. There will be several bins in the new building and a large warehouse for handling prepared feeds will be a part of this work. A corn cracker and grader unit and a vertical mixer will be installed. A 22-inch attrition mill will be used for grinding purposes. The new plant will be opposite the flour mill that the company now operates. Work will be started at once.

Bismarck, N. D.—Holders of storage tickets of the Wheat Growers Warehouse Co., which went into receivership over a year ago, are expected to be paid in full after disposition of a court action involving the bond companies which were sureties on bonds supplied by the firm. The railroad commission was designated as receiver and proceeded to liquidate the assets of the company to protect holders of storage tickets in 59 elevators operated by the company in this state. The railroad commission realized \$52,000 from sale of the stored grain; the ticket value is \$55,000. Court action is contemplated as a result of a disagreement between the commission and the bonding companies as to the distribution of grain overages at some of the elevators.

OHIO

Eldean (Troy p. o.), O.—Wind slightly damaged the roof of the Allen & Wheeler Co. on Apr. 4.

Apple Creek, O. Studer Bros. are adding a Sidney Electric Truck Dump to their equipment.

Horton (West Mansfield p. o.), O.—Wind slightly damaged the roof of the Horton Elvtr. on Apr. 1.

Edison, O.—Wind slightly damaged the roofing and siding of the elevator of F. E. Blair on Mar. 18.

Chickasaw, O.—The Chickasaw Milling Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its property some time ago.

Defiance, O.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a 24" attrition mill, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Rising Sun, O.—The Sun Grain Ass'n recently installed a new Sidney Roller Bearing Corn Sheller, motor and other equipment.

Arcanum, O.—The Arco Mills are adding an elevator to their plant. The Sidney Grain Mch. Co. is furnishing all of the equipment for same.

Blanchester, O.—Dewey Bros. Co. has installed a large size Sidney Standard Seed Cleaner.

Bowling Green, O.—Reider & Kaetsel have equipped their hammer mill with a magnetic separator furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Waynesville, O.—Waynesville Farmers Exchange has added a large new type Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer as well as Corn Grader and other equipment at its elevator.

West Manchester, O.—E. L. Kimmel is installing a large Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine as well as ballbearing clutches and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Cleveland, O.—The A. M. Tousley Grain Co., of this city, has moved its offices to Unit 67, Northern Ohio Food Terminal. A number of specialty lines for the feed trade have been added by the company.

London, O.—Thomas and Benjamin P. Wood, grain dealers, operating as F. J. Wood & Sons, have started the erection of a new concrete grain storage plant on their property on Walnut St., formerly the Rea Chenoweth Grain Co.'s elevator.

Columbus, O.—A re-organization of the Gwin Milling Co. has been effected, the new officers, recently elected, are in charge, and the company is now operating its small unit. This crop year the company's elevator has been operated for the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Danville, O.—Kaylor Bros., whose elevator burned last December, are constructing a new elevator and feed plant. The Sidney Grain Mch. Co. has the contract for the equipment, and will install a Sidney Grain Cleaner, also a Standard Seed Cleaner, a Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer and other equipment.

Fostoria, O.—The 600,000-bu. elevator of the Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Ass'n, a co-operative, has been bot by the Farmers National Grain Corp. It is reported that the ass'n claims to have made a profit of \$30,000 by the sale. Erection of a new plant either at this city or at Toledo is contemplated by the Ohio Farmers Ass'n.

Lima, O.—The Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n held its monthly meeting at the Norval Hotel, this city, on May 2, opening the program at 3:30 p. m. and ending with dinner. The Ackerman Co., of Lima, was host to the visitors, which numbered over 200, including elevator managers, salesmen and members of their families. The guest speaker was Rabbi Bernard Dorfman, of Cleveland, whose topic was "Paying the Price." L. C. Schmunk, pres. of the ass'n, also spoke.

Galloway, O.—The Grove City Farmers Exchange is building a new 10,000-bu. steel clad elevator. This house will be of the very latest type construction thruout, with crib bins, enclosed-type motors and will contain latest ballbearing Sidney Head Drive, Sidney Roller Bearing Sheller and Roller Bearing Cleaner, as well as Sidney Electric Truck Dump. Will have two driveways both equipped with overhead Sidney Electric Dumps and will have the very latest equipment thruout. The Sidney Grain Mch. Co. has the contract for both the construction of the elevator and installation of the machinery.

Lima, O.—At the 53rd annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, to be held in this city, at the Argonne Hotel, June 28 and 29, H. A. Butler, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, will speak on "Farm Board Activities"; Dr. Rudolph Broda, professor at Antioch College, will give his "Impressions of Russia" from five journeys thru that country; A. B. Conkey, of Cleveland, will speak on "Why Proper Feeding Is Necessary for the Success of the Poultry Industry." At the banquet, to be held at the Eagles Home at 6:30 p. m., June 28, Dr. W. Gray Moseley, expert market statistician of Chicago, will speak on "The Solution of the Economic Problem," and will also give a forecast of the trend in grain prices. Some action will be taken at the convention to have electric power rates reduced, and to this end the Ohio Ass'n has sent out questionnaires to members for them to fill out and return to W. W. Cummings, secy of the ass'n, at Toledo, O.

OKLAHOMA

Goltry, Okla.—Elmer Estill will probably enlarge the storage capacity of his plant here before harvest.

Dover, Okla.—On Apr. 3 and 10 windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of Bob White Flour Mills Co.

Tulsa, Okla.—Hassey & Dunn have purchased equipment for the manufacture of feeds and corn meal.

Homestead, Okla.—The engine at the elevator of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool here has been completely overhauled.

Helena, Okla.—The Farmers Shipping Ass'n, Roy Brown, manager, will overhaul the elevating equipment in its plant this spring.

Rocky, Okla.—The engine in the plant of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator will be completely overhauled before harvest.

Buffalo, Okla.—A standard electrical installation will soon replace the present power wiring in the elevator of R. N. Molyneux at this station.

Capron, Okla.—E. A. Johnson will enlarge the capacity of his plant here by remodeling his warehouse. This will increase the storage space by 13,000 bus.

Enid, Okla.—The time is May 24 and 25, the place Youngblood Hotel, Enid, the occasion the 35th annual convention of the Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma.

Perry, Okla.—Charles Schaffer, employed at the Perry Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, fell from a pile of feed recently and injured his knee. He was placed under the care of a doctor.

Arapaho, Okla.—Replacement of the present shingle roof of the cupola of the elevator of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool here will soon eliminate the severe spark hazard incident to the present roof.

Imo (Enid p. o.), Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., H. H. Pereboom, manager, is enlarging its facilities by the construction of an addition to its elevator to be used for cleaning and treating seed.

Clinton, Okla.—Frank W. Nelson, who has been engaged in the grain business in Custer County for many years under the name of the Nelson Grain Co., of Clinton and Custer, is a candidate for nomination for county clerk, on the Democratic ticket.

Okemah, Okla.—B. B. Benson has bot out the interest of his partner, W. H. Shumard, in the Okemah Mill & Elvtr. Co. and will continue operation of the plant, which he contemplates remodeling. He has taken his three sons, Charlie, Loyal and Cecil, in business with him.

Dacoma, Okla.—The west elevator here, owned by the Farmers Elvtr. & Mill Co., Guss Heady, manager, is shortly to be equipped with a full floating boot, new shafting with SKF Ball Bearings, and its elevating equipment will be thoroly overhauled before the new crop.

Buffalo, Okla.—Wm. G. Parsons, manager for the Buffalo Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., is taking no chances with electricity in any form. The property has just been protected against lightning by a complete system of rods and the present electric power wiring is soon to be replaced by a standard conduit system.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Dayton, Wash.—We are building additional bulk space at Dayton and at Long (Dayton p. o.)—Whetstone Turner Warehouse Co.

Homedale, Ida.—C. B. Banks has resigned as manager of the Homedale Feed & Commission Co. and J. H. Forbes, owner, has taken active charge of the business.

Mohler, Wash.—A warehouse will be built here by the United Grain Growers, Inc., of Harrington, Wash., 50 x 150 feet, to be used exclusively for handling sacked grain.

Davenport, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Co. has taken over the Washington Grain & Milling Co.'s interests in Lincoln County, consisting of elevators at this point and at Reardon and warehouses at several other points.

The Junction City Co-op. Exchange, of Junction City, Ore., and Thompson's Flouring Mills, of Shedd, Ore., were recently accepted as members of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Portland, Ore.—A new organization, Cereal Products Co., Inc., the purpose of which is to handle the products of the Fischer Flouring Mills, of Silverton, has been formed, with L. A. Tait as general sales manager.

Tekoa, Wash.—W. E. Thomson has resigned as manager of the Tekoa Wheat Growers, Inc., and has been succeeded by Ralph Jones, of Colfax, Wash. The Tekoa Wheat Growers took over the Tekoa Grain Co. about a year ago.

Eugene, Ore.—Feeds are being manufactured now by the Eugene Mill & Elvtr. Co. for Swift & Co. in this territory, the latter company having entered the feed business in certain places, it is reported, as a result of the Co-op. Egg Ass'n handling feeds.

Jerome, Ida.—Walter Fortune, manager of the Jerome Milling & Elvtr. Co. for several years past, resigned his position recently. Pending the appointment of a permanent manager, R. G. Freeman, who has been with the company for several years, is acting as temporary manager.

Portland, Ore.—Edgar Smith has resigned his position as assistant to Henry Collins, vice-pres. of the Farmers National Grain Corp. Roy Ritner has also resigned from the Farmers National and has been succeeded by George Baer, former executive sec'y of the Pendleton Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Ritner exchanged jobs with Mr. Baer.

Cambridge, Ida.—A feed mill and store has just been opened here by C. T. Vogel and W. W. McClure, who purchased a warehouse property and had alterations made to suit their needs. The building is 60 x 80 feet. Machinery for cleaning grain and grinding feed, operated by electricity, has been installed. Some storage business is also contemplated. Mr. Vogel was for years associated with the local elevator, and is experienced in the grain and feed business. He will manage the new business. Grain and feed of all kinds and field seeds will be handled.

PENNSYLVANIA

Altoona, Pa.—Anheuser-Busch, Inc., recently opened a branch here for the distribution of yeast, placing Robert G. Brown in charge.

Johnstown, Pa.—A new yeast distributing branch has been opened in this city by Anheuser-Busch, Inc., with E. V. Buechle as manager.

Huntington, Pa.—The William Penn Milling Co. has bot the 75-barrel flour mill and 10-ton feed mill of the Huntington Milling Co. A number of improvements are planned by the new owners.

New Brighton, Pa.—The death of James H. Hornby, pres. of the J. H. Hornby & Sons Co., poultry and dairy feed manufacturers, occurred on Apr. 26, at his home in this city. Mr. Hornby, who was 71 years of age, was widely known to the trade in this section of the country. His two sons survive him.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Fedora, S. D.—M. H. Peterson will place a new roof on his elevator.

Eureka, S. D.—A new roof will be placed on the elevator of Jacob J. Weixel this spring.

Britton, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. is making its plant more attractive by repainting.

Lane, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans installing a new motor-driven head drive in the elevator.

Langford, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. will probably install a new head drive in its elevator this spring.

Elk Point, S. D.—Ed P. Manning is preparing to render his customers better service this year thru the remodeling of his elevator this spring. The old machinery will be completely replaced by modern equipment.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Buffalo Gap, S. D.—The Black Hills Grain & Seed Co. will probably install new motors in its plant before harvest.

Herreid, S. D.—Working conditions in the elevator of the Herreid Equity Exchange are being improved thru the construction of a new boot pit.

Rudolph (Aberdeen p. o.), S. D.—The drive-way addition to the elevator of the Rudolph Equity Exchange is to be completely rebuilt before harvest.

Lennox, S. D.—H. H. Knock has bot the former Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, is having it remodeled and will open it soon. Joe D. Miller, Sr., will be manager.

Arlington, S. D.—The Arlington Farmers Elvtr. Co. has about decided to end its troubles with tramp iron by installing a magnetic separator ahead of the grinder.

Eagle Butte, S. D.—The Sioux Indians on the Cheyenne Reservation are reported to be considering the erection of a small flour mill, a plan to be worked out in co-operation with livestock interests holding big leases on the reservation.

Mitchell, S. D.—F. E. Porteous of this place recently purchased thru the Strong-Scott Co. one of the latest type combined feeder, scalper and magnetic separator for his feed plant. Mr. Porteous has a very well equipped plant and this will take care of all foreign material in the grain going to his mill.—C. H. T.

Labolt, S. D.—Ernie Mollberg, manager for the Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. here, has decided that discretion is the better part of valor and has installed a magnetic separator ahead of the grinder in the plant owned by his company. This action was prompted by the numerous fires and explosions thruout the Northwest last season caused by tramp iron in the grain. The separator was purchased thru Strong-Scott.

SOUTHEAST

Herndon, Va.—The frame mill of the McCarty Milling Co. was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin recently.

Ocala, Fla.—A 50-h.p. feed grinder, driven by a motor, has recently been installed by the Florida Feed & Seed Co.

TENNESSEE

Sweetwater, Tenn.—The plant of the Lee Highway Flouring Mills was damaged by windstorm on Apr. 25.

Columbia, Tenn.—Park Bros. grain warehouse burned Apr. 21; loss, several thousand dollars; partly insured.

Winchester, Tenn.—The Red Mill, owned by Willis Jennings and located on the Boiling Fork Creek on the Winchester-Tullahoma Pike, burned Apr. 26, at 9:30 p. m., the fire starting in the cleaning machines on the second floor; loss, about \$3,000; a small amount of insurance was carried.

TEXAS

Allison, Tex.—I am building a new 8,000-bu. elevator at present. Expect to enlarge later.—A. F. Forbes.

Gruver, Tex.—A new truck dump will be installed in the elevator of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp.

Amarillo, Tex.—Last call for the Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n's conventions, to be held May 13 and 14 in this city.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Just another reminder that the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n holds its annual convention in this city on May 16 and 17.

Lee Switch (Panhandle p. o.), Tex.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. has installed a new 10-h.p. Fairbanks Morse Type Z Engine in the east elevator.

Dallas, Tex.—A re-inforced concrete storage addition of 150,000 bus. capacity is under construction for the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. here, to be completed in June.

Coldspring, Tex.—Coldspring Utility Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Dave and Bessie Kaplan and A. J. Covert; feed mill, gin, ice, water and light.

Dawson, Tex.—Jerry Berry has opened a grist mill here.

Sherman, Tex.—The Fant Milling Co. is erecting 125,000 bus. additional storage capacity to its concrete elevator. Construction started Apr. 21 and will be completed in time for the new crop.

Sherman, Tex.—H. G. Stinnett, former manager of the Diamond Mill & Elvtr. Co. here, has severed his connection with this company and gone to Ft. Worth, where he is associated with G. E. Blewett in the Blewett-Stinnett Grain Co.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Effective May 1, H. G. Stinnett, who for the past 15 years has been manager of the Diamond Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Sherman, Tex., having disposed of his interest in that concern, moved to Ft. Worth and will be associated with me, forming the Blewett-Stinnett Grain Co., located at 1926 Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange Bldg. I have been engaged in this business in Ft. Worth for the past 21 years, and we shall continue doing a general grain and commission business.—G. E. Blewett.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n's 35th annual convention that meets in this city, at the Worth Hotel, May 16 and 17, promises to be different from conventions held in the past, according to Sec'y Blewett, in that the entire time of the convention will be devoted to a round-table discussion of the problems confronting the grain trade, by those engaged in that business, rather than allowing most of the time for addresses. J. S. Hart, vice-pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, will speak on "The Farm Board." Mr. Hart is qualified to handle this subject and those who hear him are guaranteed a rare treat. The entertainment program has been prepared by a com'ite from the Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, and includes a dinner and dance at the River Crest Country Club, the entire cost of which will be borne by the Exchange. The ladies will be well entertained during the day.

WISCONSIN

Avalon, Wis.—Johnson & DeLong recently installed a magnetic separator ahead of their feed mill.

Knowles, Wis.—The Knowles Trading & Produce Co. has improved its equipment by installing a magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill.

Martell, Wis.—Ben Stark contemplates building a larger feed mill in the downtown section of town, and with this purpose in view is wrecking his old feed mill.

Burlington, Wis.—Burglars broke open the safe in the office of the Burlington Feed Co., Walter Uebel, proprietor, on Apr. 15, and got away with \$200 in cash, \$1,200 in checks, and other valuables.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Mrs. Laura Froedert, pres. of the Froedert Grain & Malting Co., who died in April, left the bulk of the estate to her son, Kurtis R. Froedert, vice-pres. of the company, and his sister, Mrs. Elsie Lyng.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The death of Elder B. Marshall from a heart attack is reported from his summer home at Lauderdale Lake, Wis., on Apr. 19. Mr. Marshall was pres. of the E. B. Marshall Co., stock food sales agency, this city.

Prescott, Wis.—Fred Bletsoe, associated in the grain and feed business here with M. T. Dill, in the M. T. Dill Grain Co. (which sold its elevator and went out of business in 1914), for many years, died at his home here, late in April, at the age of 79 years.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 24527, Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Dismissed. Carload, sudan grass seed, in sacks, Muleshoe, Tex., transited at Plainview, Tex., and Kansas City, Mo., to Buffalo, N. Y., found undercharged, \$18. Charges based on a combination of 88 cents, not unreasonable.

No. 24580, Noble & Reid Grain Co. v. C. B. & Q. and a sub-number, Good Brothers Grain & Seed Co. v. Same. By Examiner Leland F. James. Dismissal proposed. Rates, corn and wheat, points in southwestern Iowa to St. Louis, Mo., not unreasonable. Damages under an allegation of undue prejudice not proved.

No. 24398, Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner F. A. Clifford. Dismissal proposed. Rates, from Ohio and Mississippi River crossings to destinations in southeastern and Carolina territories, sorgo seed, originating at points in Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri, with transit at Kansas City, Mo., not unreasonable.

No. 24476, Refuge Cotton Oil Co. v. A. T. & N. By division 2. Rate, cottonseed, Panola, Ala., to Columbus, Miss., applicable but unreasonable to the extent it exceeded or may exceed 15 cents. Finding as to the future without prejudice to any different conclusion that may be reached in No. 17000, part 8, Hoch-Smith cottonseed and its products. Reparation of \$76.54 awarded. New rate to be established not later than July 30.

No. 23478. Mount Royal Rice Mills, Limited, v. St. L. S. W. By division 4. Applicable rates, rough rice, points in Arkansas on the lines of the St. L. S. W. to Montreal, Quebec, Can., found to have been applicable prior to March 2, 1931. Commission further found that participation of defendants, operating lines within the United States, in any joint rate on the traffic in question, which was by tariff reference made subject to Rule 56 of Tariff Circular 18A, and which exceeded the contemporaneous aggregate of intermediate rates prior to June 2, 1931, resulted in unreasonable charges on such shipments in violation of the holding out of the lower rate in so far as the transportation took place within the United States. Further finding was that rates in effect since June 2, 1931, were and are not unreasonable. Reparation awarded. Commissioner Mahaffie noted a dissent.

The two cars of flour made from Farm Board wheat and condemned by the flour inspector of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, are reported to have made good bread, altho the flour had a faint odor.

FORT WORTH

*Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit
Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:*

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Provisions, Stocks

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.
Export and Consignments

Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Cash and Futures

Heavily Coated Galvanized Iron the Best Investment

The bright zinc coating on sheets of galvanized iron or steel roofing and siding may present a handsome appearance to the eye of the owner of the building, while eventually damaging to his pocket-book.

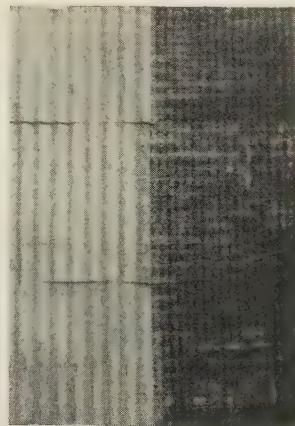
In the course of a comparatively short time the bright surface changes to a dull white by a chemical action between the zinc and the carbon dioxide gas in the air, resulting in a surface layer of zinc carbonate. This

in history, coating about 3 cents per pound at the factory. The zinc coating, therefore costs only 18 cents per 100 square feet per ounce of thickness. The manufacture of the thickly coated sheets presents no difficulty, it is only necessary to set the rolls finishing the coating a little wider apart. The economy of using the heavier coating at a cost of 15 to 25 per cent more for iron is apparent in view of the longer life, especially when the labor cost of application of the roofing or siding is the large item in construction.

One roof examined had been given a coat-



1.2 and 1.9 oz. Zinc Coating



Heavy 2.8 oz. and 1.2 oz. Zinc Coating

carbonate is permanently adherent to the metal, resists further corrosion, and is peculiarly desirable by reason of its hardness and durability.

This chemical action takes place on thinly coated as well as thickly coated sheets, the difference being that on a thinly coated sheet, after the carbonate has formed there is very little zinc metal left on the surface to hold the carbonate in place. The bare iron is thereafter exposed to the action of air and water and rusts away. An expensive renewal must be made.

With a coating 50 per cent heavier no action takes place after the initial formation of the carbonate, and the length of service is doubled or trebled. To ascertain the facts engineers employed by the American Zinc Institute took numerous samples off the roofs of buildings after varying lengths of time in service and analyzed the sheets. It was found that with a coating of 0.8 ounce of zinc per square foot after 8 years' of service the roof was in poor condition, with very much rust, while with a coating of 1.7 ounce after 15 years' of service the condition of the roof was good, with very little rust.

Zinc metal is now the cheapest it has been

ing of 2.2 ounces per square foot and was in good condition after 25 years' of service. The engravings herewith show two sections of roofs that had seen exactly the identical service on the same roof. The dark, rusty sheet with the narrow corrugations had had 1.2 oz., the light colored section 1.9 oz. The other sheet with the wide corrugations had had 1.2 oz. and was badly rusted after ten years, while the bright part having the extremely heavy coating of 2.8 oz. per square foot was in good condition after 35 years' exposure.

To meet a growing demand for more durable roofing the reputable manufacturers have begun the manufacture of sheets with the standard coating of 2 oz. per foot, and this better grade is now available to builders everywhere, when specified. For the protection of users the better sheets are stamped "seal of quality 2 oz. coating." The extra cost is so small no elevator owner can afford to accept inferior galvanized iron. The lighter the coating the sooner must the iron cladding be renewed.

As we created the condition in which we find ourselves, just so are we capable of creating another condition which will show us the way out.

Ohio Country Elevator

An elevator well equipped to handle corn and small grain has been erected at Standley, a station on the B. & O. in Northeastern Ohio, for the Holgate Grain & Supply Co. of Holgate, O.

The progressive ideas of the management are shown by the selection of roller bearings for all shafts and machines, ventilated motors and the provision of a special dust collector.

The building is 65 ft., 8 in. from concrete foundation wall to ridge of roof, 30x46 ft. on the ground, the cribbed bin structure being 20x30 ft., all iron clad.

Four of the bins extend down to the ground floor, and are 8x9 ft., while two bins, each 6x12 ft., extend 24 ft. above the central work floor. For 16 ft., the cribbing is 2x6 and for 18 ft., 2x4 in. The capacity of the six bins is 15,000 bus.

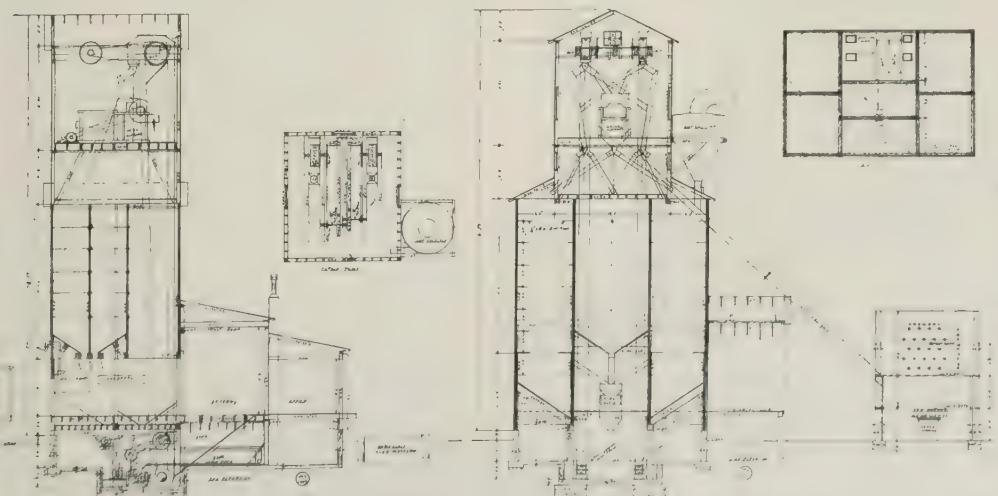
In the 16 ft., 4 in. cupola story is a No. 32 Western Gyrating Cleaner. The 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale is located on the work floor. In the basement conveniently located to receive ear corn from the sink by chain feed is the 1,000-bu. Sidney Sheller, adjacent to the boot of its elevator leg.

The Sidney Truck Dump serves two dump sinks, the smaller being hopped to the boot of the smaller of the two elevator legs. Outside the office is the 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 22x8 ft. platform. Cobs from the cleaner and dust from the collector are spouted thru a 12-in. spout to a standard cob burner 26 ft. distant from the elevator.

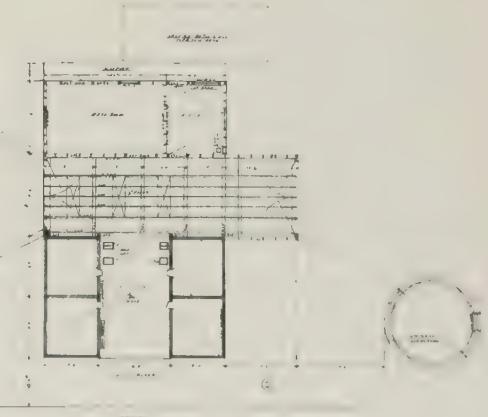
Each of the elevator legs is driven by a 5-h.p. motor, by belt to countershaft and sprocket chain to shafts of the head pulleys, which are 42x12 and 42x16 in.

The plant was designed and erected by the Reliance Construction Co.

A lobby will be established at Washington by the Farmers National Grain Corporation in charge of M. W. Thatcher, who has resigned as manager of its subsidiary at St. Paul, the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n. The future existence of the government's grain dealing organization depends on preserving intact the pipe line to the public treasury that has kept the organization in operation up to the present time. Mr. Huff himself lobbied in Washington some time ago, but was unable to get \$100,000,000 more from Congress for the Farm Board. Now, with an established office and the versatile Thatcher at the helm it is hoped the legislators will extend favors. Officially President Huff admits that it is necessary "to keep in constant contact with the Federal Farm Board and departments of agriculture, treasury and commerce." Will the taxpayers enjoy this load?



End Elevation, Side Elevation, Bin Plan and Work Floor Plan of 15,000-bu. Elevator of Holgate Grain & Supply Co., at Holgate, O.



Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—James H. Anderson for many years connected with the mechanical goods division of B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. is now with the local office of the Hamilton Rubber Co.

Chicago, Ill.—The Landis Award Employers Ass'n has issued a yearbook listing the names of members who are working under the terms of the Landis award eliminating graft in building construction.

New York, N. Y.—P. F. McAllister, prominent grain elevator engineer, for many years associated with the Burrell Eng. & Const. Co. is now chief engineer of the Grain Elevator Division of The Nicholson Co.

Omaha, Neb.—We find that most station owners realize that it is cheaper to repair their elevators than to operate them in their present condition, and we expect to have quite a bit of this kind of work this year.—R. M. Van Ness Const. Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Max W. Babb was recently elected president of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. to succeed Otto H. Falk, who becomes chairman of the board. W. A. Thompson, formerly controller, and William Watson, general works manager, were elected vice-presidents.

Chicago, Ill.—Prices of lumber and building materials have dropped more than the volume of sales in the Chicago district, according to figures compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank from reports by some 200 wholesale and retail firms. Compared with March, 1931, sales of lumber in March, 1932, fell off 55.5% in dollars and 50% in board feet, retail; and 47.6% in dollars and 33.1% in board feet, wholesale.

New York, N. Y.—On May 6 the U. S. Steel Corp. cut salaries and wages 15% effective May 16, and indications are that similar action will be taken by large and small American steel production companies in the near future. Last October wages were reduced 10% and salaries 10% to 15%. In view of statements by steel leaders, it is not expected that the reductions will be passed along in the shape of lower prices of steel products.

Kansas City, Mo.—Elevator contractors, perhaps as well as other contractors have cut to the bone. Economy was never so pronounced. Overhead has been cut down to an inconceivable point. Wages, salary and everything that goes into the making of a structure has been slashed beyond reason. It is sure that from now on prices are going to swing upward rather than downward. No doubt competition has brought on these bargains, and there are real bargains just now for all who contemplate any building and they should take advantage of it for when business starts upward, which it will, then trade will increase, which will bring about the usual combination of things, which is bound to force prices upward.—Chalmers & Borton, John F. Borton.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc., Box 687, Station A, Champaign, Ill.

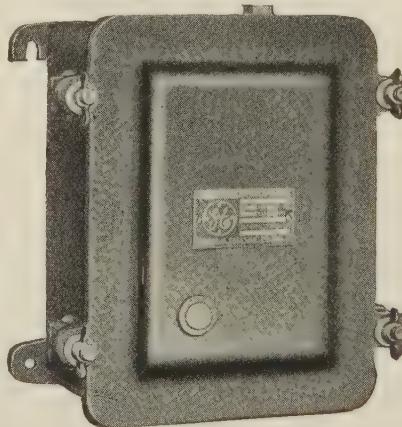
Freight claim audits of your account sales returns three times per year will save you several dollars in a year's shipping. Audits on a percentage basis only, no other costs. A trial is solicited.

W. S. BRAUDT,
AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

Magnetic Switch for Electric Motors

In grain elevators it is often desirable to operate the small alternating current motors directly across the line, which is best accomplished by using a magnetic switch to throw the machine into the circuit. These switches consist of a triple pole, arc-chute-type, magnetically operated contactor, with normally open interlock and two hand-reset temperature overload relays mounted on a molded base and enclosed in a cast iron or boiler plate enclosing case.

The double-break contactor with umbrella-shaped, fine-silver contacts operated by a solenoid, gives this small switch a very high interrupting capacity. The scientifically shaped, double-break contacts operated by the solenoid, minimize arcing and, in addition require no shunts. Since silver oxide is a conductor, the fine-silver contacts elimi-



Cast-iron weatherproof case for CR7006-D40 magnetic switch.

nate contact resistance losses and obviate the necessity for periodic cleaning.

The two temperature overload relays protect the motor from injurious overheating caused by mechanical overloads or single-phase operation. As the motor current increases beyond the full load, the increased heating in the unit causes the thermostatic strip to deflect to a point where the relay trips and, as a result, the motor is disconnected from the line. The bimetallic tripping mechanism and the relay heaters are easily removed and renewed. To use the switches on different-size motors of the same voltage within the capacity of the switches, merely install the correct heater unit.

The switch is easy to install and service; and all terminals are plainly marked for wiring purposes.

A CR-7006 magnetic switch and a CR-2940 momentary-contact, start-and-stop push-button station make a simple and reliable equipment for starting an alternating-current motor. The combination provides complete protection for both the motor and the operator.

In case of a failure of voltage, the motor will not start upon return of voltage until the "start" button is pressed. Since the overload relay is operative at all times, overload protection is furnished during both starting and running.

These switches are for installations where it is essential that the control be dust-tight or weatherproof. Additional information may be obtained on application to the manufacturers, the General Electric Co.

Impounding of Farm Board wheat until Jan. 1, 1933, is requested by Gov. Harry Woodring of Kansas in telegrams to congressmen representing that state.

Cement Mixtures for Elevator Builders

The careful contractor does not leave much to guess. Commonly found in the contracts for building concrete country elevators are definite instructions regarding the kinds of cement and aggregate which is to be used, and directions regarding mixing them. An example is:

The cement used in the construction of this building shall be a Portland cement of standard brand, which will pass the tests for Portland cement of the American Society of Testing Materials.

Fine aggregate shall consist of natural sand having clean, hard, durable, uncoated grains, free from injurious amounts of dust, lumps, soft or flaky particles, shale, organic matter, or other deleterious substance. The sand shall be of such sizes that it shall all pass a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch sieve, at least 15% shall be retained on $\frac{1}{4}$ inch sieve, and the fineness modulus shall not exceed 3.200.

Coarse aggregate shall consist of gravel or crushed stone having clean, hard, durable, uncoated particles free from injurious amounts of soft, friable, thin, elongated, or laminated pieces, alkali or organic matter. Coarse aggregate shall not have more than 10% finer than a No. 4 sieve and the maximum size shall not exceed 1 inch. It shall be well graded as to size between these two limits.

Proportions and Mixing

Except as hereinafter specified all concrete in the building shall be mixed 1 part cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts gravel, with enough water so it will produce a concrete of such consistency that it will flow sluggishly into the forms and about reinforcing steel, yet will convey without separation of materials.

In all concrete for the outside walls and exposed roofs hydrated lime shall be mixed to not more than 4% by weight as compared with the cement. Mixing shall be thorough so as to coat each stone with mortar.

Finish coats on all hoppers shall be mixed 1 part cement and 2 parts sand.

Mixing may be varied to keep the mixture at the proper quality for working in forms so long as the cement-water ratio is kept constant. The basis of the specification is the cement-water ratio and the workability of the mixture, which determines the strength and durability of the concrete.

If—Would Set Farmers Singing

If the farm board were out of the way, and the government out of the grain business, we would see 25c per bu. advance in wheat before thirty days. We have with two exceptions the poorest prospect for a wheat crop we have had in fifty years. The feeling of the country is for a bull market, but with the enormous lot of wheat that is in the hands of the Farm Board, a set of people without any knowledge of the grain business, anything might happen.

We can't expect a normal market as long as the government has its finger in the business, but we must get along as best we can. An advance of even 15c on wheat would set farmers singing and start the life blood of the business flowing faster than it has for two years. At any rate, when the thing is over we will still be doing business. The fellow that stays is the fellow who hustles and gets after business.

When you come to think about it, there are a good many grain dealers in Indiana but fewer of them have been failing in business during the past two years than in any other line. Don't believe in the last two years that grain failures would average even one to the county. So we are not the worst off.

—Goodrich Market Letter.

Cotton Pool members who have not had a statement of their account in 2 years are being sold out under foreclosure by the pool subsidiary known as the Staple Cotton Discount Corporation in Mississippi. Plows are selling by auction as low as 10 cents each. Planters are wrought up and declare they would be better off if they never had joined the Pool.

Grain Carriers

Buffalo, N. Y.—Nearly all of the 84 steamers holding winter storage grain had been unloaded by May 10.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the carriers to report all salaries over \$10,000 paid in 1929 and 1932.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Grain traffic opened briskly on the barge canal, 40 canal boats, with over 1,000,000 bus. of grain leaving in one week.

Chicago, Ill.—Wm. M. Rhett, general foreign agent of the Illinois Central, has retired after 50 years' service with the road. He is well known to grain men. His successor is Thos. E. Harris.

Raising the minimum weight on carloads of seeds from 30,000 to 60,000 lbs. is one way the transcontinental roads have lost business driven to the Panama Canal and the Great Lakes in moving from Inter-mountain territory to Minneapolis.

The Wabash Railroad is trying out the "any quantity" plan of making rates on live stock for the less than carload shipper, to compete with the trucks. The station agent receives the stock, marks it for identification and supervises the loading, on designated days of the week, to certain markets.

Chicago, Ill.—The federal grand jury has indicted the B. & O. R. R. Co. for violating the Elkins Act against rebating, naming also the Kellogg Sales Co., distributors of cereals, Joseph Moskowitz and Harry Fulla, dealers in flour. It is alleged the unlawful concessions were made by canceling storage charges.

Ottawa, Ont.—Alfred Duranteau, minister of marine, announced May 6 that a bill would be introduced to bring the Canadian law with regard to coastal shipping on the Great Lakes on a par with American law. The effect would be to prevent United States boats from carrying grain between Canadian ports.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 31,259 cars during the week ending Apr. 23, against 37,399 and 38,778 cars during the like weeks of 1931 and 1930. This decrease in grain was not so great as the falling off in total revenue freight from 906,879 cars two years ago to 562,380 during the week ending Apr. 23.

The Milwaukee Road pays in taxes each year \$9,000,000; and some other roads proportionately large sums, while some of the same roads are obtaining loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In other words, part of the taxes wrung from the lines are being loaned back to give the federal government a strangle hold for the government ownership and operation planned by the bureaucrats.

The reduction in ex-lake rates on grain from Buffalo, N. Y., will go into effect May 27 and expire Nov. 30, for export. To Boston, New York and Norfolk the rates are, per 100 lbs., on wheat 10c; corn and rye 10.12c; oats 11.46, and on barley 11.91. To Philadelphia and Baltimore, wheat 9.5c; corn and rye 9.62; oats 10.96 and barley 11.41c, including a charge of not exceeding 1c per bushel for elevation and transfer including 5 days' storage. It is an effort to take business away from the canal.

Fort William, Ont.—The Supreme Court of the United States on Apr. 11 affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court in the suit between the owners of the steamers Yorkton and Montadoc, for the sinking of the Yorkton in collision on Lake Superior. It was held that the U. S. courts had no jurisdiction. The boats were registered in Can-

ada, owned by Canadians, officered by Canadians and carried cargo between two Canadian ports. The boats were in U. S. waters, but not intentionally, where the waters narrowed to a neck. The Canada Malting Co. and the British Empire Grain Co. had filed libels against Paterson Steamships Limited. Under United States law the innocent party could recover full damages; but under Canadian law, if both vessels were in fault each would be liable for not more than half of the loss.

Audit of Freight Bills on Seeds

Members of the American Seed Trade Ass'n are urged to send in at once to Donald S. Payson, director of its traffic buro, Transportation Bldg., Washington, D. C., their paid freight bills that have accumulated since Aug. 1, 1931. Mr. Payson states that:

"These bills contain many excessive payments that can only be recovered thru reparation channels as to which the statute of limitations is much shorter than for the ordinary excess freight payment.

"The bureau is desirous of filing a formal reparation complaint on many items as to which the railroads have published rates higher than justified, notably on shipments of clover other than sweet clover. It is only by possession of the freight bills that this recovery will be made possible.

"For the interval between February 20, 1932, and the date when the new rates became effective upon seeds, almost every shipment of seed has and will continue to be overcharged. Such overcharges can only be recovered thru reparation channels with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the traffic bureau is especially equipped to effect such recoveries."

Prison Twine

The grain trade is not alone in its troubles with government in business. For instance there are twine manufacturers.

Prisons make twine, many millions of pounds every year, to compete at cheap rates with privately manufactured goods. Often the prices are arbitrarily set, so that there is a deficit which must come out of the tax payers' pockets in spite of prison labor.

Low-priced, prison-made goods, dumped on uncertain markets demoralizes quality as well as prices. The furniture industry and several others suffer in the same way.

The Reopened Western Grain Rate Case

Officials of the carriers presented most of the testimony taken at Chicago in the reopened western grain rate case, the agricultural interests reserving their evidence for the Kansas City hearing starting May 11.

The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has decided to ask the Commission not to make transit a part of the case, but to leave this for arrangement between shippers and carriers.

E. B. Hill, representing the T. P. & W. and the C. & I. M. asked that Peoria's present equalization be retained.

General economic testimony, particularly facts relating to the condition of the farmer, were presented by Governor Shafer, of North Dakota, who represented the state commissions, and by C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, who was placed on the stand by Clyde Reed.

The carriers proposed increased rates from country stations to primary markets from points in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, etc., to be based on 110 per cent of the Western Trunk Line interior scale as prescribed in Docket No. 17,000, Part 7. This would result in rates on wheat approximately 20 per cent higher than the rates that were in effect from Aug. 1, 1931, to Feb. 19, 1932, and rates on coarse grain, flaxseed, seeds and related commodities in excess of 20 per cent higher.

Rates on coarse grains would be advanced to the wheat level under the railroads' petition, making the increase on these grains 25 per cent. These increases would apply only to grain shipped from Kansas points to Kansas City. The four railroads agreeing to this proposal are the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and Santa Fe. Carriers in the Southwest serving Texas and Oklahoma, would ask a general increase, it was understood, of about 10 per cent. Some of these railroads have not agreed on a definite proposal as yet, particularly on the hauls to the Gulf ports for export.

Geo. S. Milnor is reported to have told newspaper men in Paris that he hoped to sell nearly two-thirds of the Farm Board's stock of wheat before July.



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TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

Field Seeds

Time for filing of emergency seed loan applications has been extended to May 14 for farmers in New York state.

Ottawa, Ont. — Separate grading for Garnet wheat is favored by the western wheat pools. Jas. R. Richardson, the grain dealer, also favored a separate grade for Garnet wheat.

Battle Creek, Mich. — Burglars knocked the combination knob off the safe in the office of H. C. King & Sons, seed dealers, recently, but failed to get it open.

Kent, Wash. — L. A. and Harvey Shaffer are charged by Chas. D. Gaines of the state dept. of Agriculture with the misdemeanor of having dealt in agricultural seed without a license.

Detroit, Mich. — Twelve members of the Ferry-Morse Seed Co. "50 Year Club," who have seen at least 50 years' service with the company dined May 5 with 12 fellow employees who had seen at least 40 years' service.

Regina, Sask. — The allotments of relief seed grain sent out by the Saskatchewan Commission have been completed, amounting to 4,800,000 bus. wheat, 2,300,000 bus. oats, 700,000 bus. barley 56,000 bus. rye and 25,000 bus. flaxseed.

Dover, Minn. — I am looking forward to a big seed trade this coming spring and expect to break all records selling pure field seeds. The dry season killed lots of clover and other grass seeds around here. —C. W. Gleason, agent Cargill Elevator Co.

Lincoln, Neb. — Inspectors of the state department of agriculture have been instructed to prosecute all vendors of unlabeled seeds, especially auctioneers, managers of community sales and truck seed salesmen. Seeds of low germination and mixed with weed seeds are being trucked in from other states and peddled at cut prices.

Colorado Springs, Colo. — Twelve state exp. stations have obtained seed corn from W. E. Doner, breeder of the new Colorado 13 seed corn, developed by him from Minnesota No. 13, for high altitudes and early maturity. One grower is trying out the new corn at Hussar, Alberta, Canada.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

WICHITA, KAN.

Ross Seed Co., Kansas Grown Alfalfa.

Irresponsible Seed Peddlers Are Abroad

Irresponsible seed peddlers are reaping a harvest from farmers who are more than ever looking for a chance to buy seed cheap. These peddlers pick up seed of fair appearance but of low germination, load it on their trucks and drive to another state and dispose of it at cut rates, sometimes in misbranded bags.

Before the farmer can find out that the seed is worthless the seed peddler has skipped out of the territory.

When larger lots are to be disposed of the trucker persuades a substantial farmer or the grain elevator operator to act as sales agent to sell directly or take orders for the seed, himself evading the responsibility. By the time the seed buyer tests the seed the truck seed salesman is gone or is in another state where the seed officials are powerless to reach him.

Transporting misbranded seed from one state to another as described constitutes a violation of the Federal Seed Act. Growers and established seed dealers are asked to cooperate with the Federal and State authorities to curb the practice.

Farmers are warned against buying seed from irresponsible, traveling seed peddlers whom they may never see again. A buyer should make certain the seed is as good as represented, before he buys. The investigations showed that seed sold this way often looks good, but is low in purity and germination and consequently can be sold at extremely low prices.

A Rye-Wheat Hybrid Developed in Russia

A new rye-wheat hybrid has been developed at the Russian Institute of Drought Research at Saratov, says Dr. E. F. Gaines, prof. of genetics in agronomy at the Washington State College, Pullman. Dr. Gaines has spent some time investigating wheat and other grains in Russia and brought some of the hybrid seed home with him.

Agronomists at Pullman are now trying to mate the new combination with Palouse and Big Bend varieties of wheat.

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St. Louis, Missouri

Western Seedsmen Find Seed Buying Late

The lateness of the seed buying season was a factor reducing the attendance at the 33rd annual spring meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, held at the Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb., April 23. About 45 were present.

PRES. C. R. CHESMORE, St. Joseph, Mo., summarized conditions governing spring sales of seeds in western territory, in his annual address. The late season has had a direct influence in reducing early volume, likewise farmers have hesitated to buy until the seeds were actually needed. Many retailers, going on the cash basis, have been carrying light stocks, awaiting business instead of preparing for it.

SECY G. W. CUMMINGS, Sioux City, Ia., read the minutes of the last meeting. This was followed by a round-the-room introduction of all delegates.

No definite program was set by the officers of the ass'n. Following introductions the meeting was thrown open to discussions for the benefit of all. Among the speakers were Trimble McCullough, Cincinnati, O., who advocated discontinuance of long-term credits by seedsmen, now that the opportunity is here. E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., encouraged balanced thinking, courage and less of the extremes of optimism and pessimism to which seedsmen are prone.

H. D. WINDHEIM, Omaha, treasurer, reported the finances in good condition; with a balance of \$970.28. Six members resigned during the year, leaving the active membership 59.

T. M. SCOTT, St. Louis, Mo., said that lespedeza, as a profitable crop for the seed dealer, was now a thing of the past and would be a local proposition entirely for the next several years, comparable to soybeans.

Included on the list of speakers discussing general conditions were Frank Sinn, Max Wilhelm, Wm. Emerson and several others.

Traffic matters and the work of the Traffic Buro of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, were prominent problems considered in the address of C. C. Massie, Minneapolis, pres. of the wholesale grass seed division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Election of officers resulted in the selection of all the old officers: Carl Chesmore, St. Joseph, Mo., pres.; T. M. Scott, St. Louis, Mo., vice-pres.; Geo. Cummings, Sioux City, Ia., sec'y, and Henry Windheim, Omaha, Neb., treas.

Luncheon was among the entertainment features of the meeting.

The afternoon session was devoted to garden seed discussions.

Among those present were: E. C. Clark, E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.; H. T. McCullough, Cincinnati, O.; F. A. Fields, H. V. Harden, Des Moines, Ia.; Wm. Emerson, Fremont, Neb.

H. J. Hirsch, Kansas City, Mo.; Max Wilhelm, Lawrence, Kan.; B. F. Sheehan, Lincoln, Neb.; C. C. Massie, Minneapolis, Minn.; V. H. Benjamin, C. H. Farris, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. M. Page, and T. M. Scott, Cornell Seed Co., St. Louis.

Chas. Henning, Salina, Kan.; Chas. Campbell, Seward, Neb.; G. I. Chambers, W. W. Pitzer, Paul R. Benson, J. B. Schriver, Shendoah, Ia.; L. G. Wertz, J. R. Wise, G. W. Cummings, Sioux City, Ia.

Laurence Coy, Valley, Neb.; Erwin Kellogg, Ventura, Cal.; W. A. Batson, L. R. Robinson, E. T. Robinson, Waterloo, Neb.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. has followed the lead of Deere and the International by offering to guarantee buyers of its machines settlement on the basis of 70 cents for wheat, 50 cents for corn, and 8½ cents for cotton.

A New Eastern Kansas Wheat

Kawvale, a new variety of wheat for eastern Kansas, first placed with growers last fall, is a pure line selection from Indiana Swamp made in 1918 by John H. Parker of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station. It is bearded, has soft to semi-hard red berries, is adaptable to the soft wheat area in eastern Kansas.

High resistance to leaf rust, resistance to Hessian fly, and good ability to resist winter kill are listed among its superior characteristics. They probably account for its high yields.

Average infestation of Hessian fly in 7 years of testing was slightly less than 2% in Kawvale, 15% to 18% in Fulcaster, Harvest Queen and Blackhull, 42% in Kanred and 65% in Turkey. Nursery studies of leaf rust over a period of years demonstrate it to be more highly resistant than any of the varieties grown in the eastern section of the state.

Crotalaria Gaining Popularity in the South

Introduced from Africa several years ago and becoming available in commercial quantities two years ago, crotalaria spectabilis, a summer legume cover crop producing 10 to 20 tons of green weight per acre on a great variety of soils, is attaining popularity in the South. It is reported to have no equal for building up run-down soils quickly.

While primarily suited to conditions in the cotton belt the seed has produced an equal amount of green weight per acre as far north as Vincennes, Ind., tho only a limited amount of the seed matured.

The plant is brittle, which makes it easy to disk under. It grows readily on well drained land that ranges from light sandy soils to heavy clays, regardless of whether the land is sweet or sour. Lime, inoculation, fertilization or cultivation is reported unnecessary. As a green manure it is said to double the yields of crops that follow it. The crop ordinarily matures late in August, seed maturing two to four weeks later.

The seed is classed as "hard" and must receive special treatment to insure high germination. Tests have demonstrated as high as 98% germination on treated seed, and as low as 8% on untreated seed.

Seed Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1931, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

FLAXSEED

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1932	1931	
Chicago	20,000	23,000	2,000
Duluth	90,655	21,732	5,000 217,027
Ft. William	143,443	102,378	235,721
Minneapolis	102,830	358,530	18,120 75,100
Superior	29,004	8,503	5,226 21,919

KAFIR AND MILO

Galveston .....	.....	1,906,713	.....
Houston	102,000	15,000	89,999
Hutchinson	165,100	71,500	.....
Kansas City	142,800	138,600	109,200 125,000
Los Angeles	112,200	35,200	.....
Wichita	58,500	11,700	55,900 7,800

CANE SEED

Ft. Worth	72,800	54,600	5,200	2,600
Hutchinson	14,300	1,300	.....	.....
Kansas City	13,800	9,200	83,950	2,300
Wichita	1,300	19,500	.....	3,900

SORGHUMS

Ft. Worth	474,600	154,000	50,400	29,400
Louisville	7,500	18,000	.....	.....
New Orleans	1,400	.....	.....	.....

CLOVER

Chicago, lbs.....	1,389,000	1,916,000	1,064,000	1,492,000
Milwaukee, lbs.....	238,290	4,165	367,285	1,478,152

TIMOTHY

Chicago, lbs.....	2,675,000	2,227,000	5,653,000	3,127,000
Milwaukee, lbs.....	246,620	30,000	150,955	294,575

A New Seed Cleaning Process

Professors Dyer and McClelland of the University of Toronto, searching for a better method of separating mineral ores, conceived putting seeds thru a similar process.

They are now developing a wide, endless rubber belt, traveling at slow speed thru a bath of water conditioned with oil.

In this bath clover seeds float to one side and weed seeds, such as Bladder Campion and Catch Fly, sink to the bottom and are carried into another channel. The seed is thoroly mixed with oil and water before dropping thru to the belt. It passes to the belt under water and is carried into the bath in a layer not more than one seed deep.

While 100% separations have not been made, results obtained justify continuation of experiments. Commercial machines will necessarily be very wide, and accompanied by drying equipment.

Oregon Clover Seed Resists Anthracnose

Tests have shown a type of anthracnose resistant Oregon clover seed that has resisted clover diseases common in the middle west for four successive generations. In Ohio, Tennessee and other territory affected by this disease the Oregon seed produced almost as well as local seed, according to Prof. George R. Hyslop of the Oregon Agricultural College, speaking before the Feed Dealers Ass'n of that state recently.

Investigations of Prof. Hyslop and his associates have demonstrated that hairiness of the clover plant stem is an indication of hardiness. The three kinds of clover commonly grown in Oregon include a large proportion of hairy types, there being the smooth stem, the hairy with hairs pointing upward, and the hairy with hairs pointing straight out. The latter type resists attacks of the leaf hopper.

Samples and shipments to middle western sections this year are expected to improve the market for Oregon grown seed.

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Spontaneous Combustion of Oil Soaked Material

Oil soaked materials are subject to spontaneous combustion, which it is well to remember. An example of what may happen is in the experience of Meredith & Summe, feed dealers at Burkett, Ind. Early on Sunday morning the village was aroused by an alarm of fire. Smoke was pouring from the feed warehouse.

Included in the contents of the warehouse was a barrel, partly filled with cod liver oil, and several bundles of cup flats, the sheets of straw paper used in crating eggs. A few days before these stacked cup flats had fallen over, breaking the spigot from the cod liver oil barrel, and had soaked up about 10 gallons of oil before discovery. The barrel was plugged, the cup flats restacked, and the incident forgotten.

It was these cup flats that were found burning. The fire was put out. The cup flats were given away to avoid danger of another spontaneous outbreak. The farmer receiving them put them in his wagon for future disposal.

Two days later the wagon was found on fire. Spontaneous combustion had gotten busy again in the forgotten oil soaked bundles of paper.

A protest against the use of funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for advances to foreign governments to enable them to purchase U. S. wheat has been voiced by Herman L. Bodman, pres. of the New York Produce Exchange, who said: "We consider the proposal a grave injustice to the American grain merchant, who is expected to pay taxes and at the same time continue to furnish employment, both clerical and manual, to a large force of the United States citizens."

Warning to the Fire Bug

The Mill Mutual Insurance Companies are offering \$500 reward for information leading to arrest and conviction of anyone burning property insured by them. They have found, according to the statement of the Manager of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, that the present social unrest seems to be the cause of much incendiaryism. Idle men, with

leanings toward bolshevism, have little respect for property rights, and they are to some extent venting their feeling of oppression by destruction of property.

For the protection of the assured, the insurance companies are offering to post on each main building of the properties that they insure an aluminum plate with black and red enamel background, offering the reward. Herewith is a reproduction of the plate.

The Mill Mutuals have organized for careful investigation of all evidence produced and pledge themselves to a thorough prosecution where evidence seems to warrant.

Insurance Notes

Atlantic City, N. J.—The annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Ass'n was held May 10 to 12, and com'tees reported on fumigation hazards, and dust explosion hazards.

Chicago, Ill.—A. I. Bushnell has been chosen a director and treasurer of the Millers National Ins. Co. to succeed the late H. K. Wolcott. C. B. Warkentin takes Mr. Wolcott's place on the executive com'ite.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Jas. A. Vincent, the oldest of the field men representing the mill mutuals in the Northwest, died recently, aged 79 years. He was born at Oriskany, N. Y., and worked in mills at Fulton, St. Louis, Mo., and Minneapolis, before his connection with the Millers & Manufacturers Ins. Co. in 1892.

It is our belief that almost any foreign market, where prices are normal, like Rotterdam, Hamburg or Liverpool, can be bought against sales of Chicago, and that finally America will have to drift slowly to world's level.—Uhlmann Grain Co.



Warning to the Fire Bug



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KANSAS CITY 1931 HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER

Rock Island Terminal Elevators operated by Simonds Shields Lonsdale Grain Co.

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Feedstuffs

St. Louis, Mo.—The annual dairy show here, to be held in 1932, has been postponed to 1933.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The annual convention of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n will be held here June 20-21. The Schroeder Hotel will be headquarters.

Freeport, Ill.—Most of the grain produced in this section is fed on the farms to cattle, hogs and poultry. The dairy interests in this territory are extensive and there seems to be an increase this year in the poultry business.—The H. A. Hillmer Co.

Bellingham, Wash.—A petition to abolish the office of county agricultural agent was presented to the county commissioners recently by the Whatcom County district of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington.

Des Moines, Ia.—The United Portable Milling Co. has petitioned the district court for judgment for \$142,258 against Chas. E. Lynde, receiver of the Portable Milling Co. More than 100 operators of portable mills are involved under their contracts giving the mills as security for their \$1,250 deposit.

The Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington has begun a series of tests on sources of vitamin D. By direction of the Ass'n standards com'ite the manager conferred on Apr. 29 with State College authorities, on further tests to be planned jointly between the Standards Com'ite and the State College.

Evidence backs the theory generally expounded to dairymen this year in the advise, "Cull your herds, and feed well the good animals." The March report of the Linn County (Iowa) Cow Test Ass'n No. 1 showed costs of from 9.6 cents to 3.5 cents per lb. of butterfat produced. Average return per \$1 worth of feed was \$1.87, with loss of 83 cents per head for the low herd and profit of \$9.57 per head for the high herd. The high herd had 361 cows averaging 668 lbs. of milk and 29.5 lbs. butterfat.

Wooster, O.—Various supplements and combinations of protein feeds are being or have been tried during the year on 19 groups of pigs at the Ohio Exp. Sta. Comparisons of organic and inorganic minerals are being made. Salmon oil and ground alfalfa as sources of vitamin D are being used. Work is also in progress to learn the value of oats and of oat products when they are used in different ways for the feeding of pigs. The advisability of grinding oats, when they are fed both with and without corn to pigs and to shotes, is another question being studied. The fall pigs were on exhibit on Live Stock Day, May 6.

Feed grinders desiring to co-operate with the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n in its campaign to get lower rates for electric power are urged to fill out and mail to sec'y W. W. Cummings at Toledo, O., a questionnaire prepared by him stating power rate schedule, discount allowed, minimum charge per horse power per month, total horse power of all motors in plant, name of supplier of commercial current, municipal or utility, is a 2-way switch in service to operate only part of the motors at a time; if not using electric power, what kind and at what cost compared with electric rates in the territory? Action based on returns from the questionnaires will be taken at the annual convention of the Ass'n, June 28 and 29, at the Argonne Hotel, Lima, O.

Illinois Grinders Discuss Operating Costs

Operating cost was a leading subject up for discussion before the spring convention of the Illinois Community Feed & Grinders Ass'n, held in Peoria, April 27-28.

All sessions were presided over by Dan Zehr, Mackinaw, pres. Nearly 100 were in attendance.

On the list of speakers were: BEN L. SMITH, Pekin, ass'n counsel, who talked on legal matters as they affect community feed grinders.

CHAS. LEAKE, Dixon, delivered an address on "Feed Nutrition," discussing the factors that enter into combining ingredients so as to make a balanced ration.

J. V. MUNRO, Peoria, talked on diesel power, its economy and advantages in operation.

R. W. TESCH, ass't fire marshal for Illinois, Springfield, told delegates that portable grinders are serious fire hazards around farm buildings.

J. L. SAVAGE, of Lincoln, talked on the "Feed Dealers' Situation."

"Two years ago our organization really knew very little about the feeding situation, so I hired a nutrition expert. We had a school once a week which the entire force attended. There are a good many chickens in our territory and we started out on poultry feeding and care so we could offer definite knowledge and information to our customers. But this information was given only when asked for, and never volunteered. We find that good feed will gain friends, build up a body of loyal customers and hold their confidence.

"After we had a good sound working knowledge of poultry feeds, we started on a hog feeding program, and I believe this is going to be successful in building additional business. A feed dealer to be able to advise his customers in their feeding problems must have a successful, proven plan, and then talk it, but be sure you know."

G. E. NELSON, Department of Agriculture, University of Illinois; and C. S. Rhode, representing the Dairy Department of the same institution, were among the speakers in the afternoon of the 1st day.

Co-operative buying of ingredients and bags was discussed.

An amendment was made to the by-laws reducing the number of directors from six to three, and at the suggestion of President Zehr, the salary of the president was discontinued for the ensuing year.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., Dan S. Zehr, Mackinaw, re-elected; vice pres., Russell Knobel, Freeport; sec'y-treas., C. R. Woodruff, Polo, re-elected.

Cuba Imposes Duty on Livestock and Poultry Feeds

Cuba made an import duty on livestock and poultry feeds effective on the 30th of March, says Commercial Attaché A. F. Nufer at Havana. These had been on the free list. Only one-half of the new duty on poultry feeds applies until July 1 of this year, full duty thereafter. The decree reads in part, tariff item numbers and former rates of duty being shown in parentheses:

Feedstuffs.—Bagasse, cakes, pastes, powders and flours of oleaginous seeds, pulp, dredges and residues from industries, suitable for feeding livestock and other uses (item 269-E), \$2.64 per 100 gross kilos (free). The new duty on livestock feeds under item 269-E will be increased by 10%, beginning July 1 and continuing for five years until the total increase amounts to 50% of the new initial duty, at which time it will become fixed. Feed for fowl, mixtures of three or more crushed grains, such as corn, wheat, oats, sunflower, etc., mixtures or compositions of animal substances, with or without other finely crushed substances, and oyster shells crushed for the same purpose (item 269-G), \$2.40 per 100 gross kilos (free), only one-half of which will be collected until July 1, 1932, after which time the full duties will become effective; and other feeds for animals, not mentioned in the tariff (item 269-H), \$2.80 per 100 gross kilos (\$1.32).

[In addition to the basic rate of import duty, feedstuffs are subject to the general surtax of 3 per cent of duty.]

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California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers in Convention

The largest attendance in its history lent enthusiasm to the 8th annual meeting of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Los Angeles Apr. 22 and 23.

PHIL O'CONNELL, Stockton, opened the meeting with the report of the board of directors. He said:

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

I welcome you all here, and to our guests from other agencies, on behalf of our group extend a cordial hand of fellowship during their stay at this 8th Annual Convention.

Membership and Dues.—This last year no concerted effort has been made to obtain new members, hoping for the return of better trade conditions which was perhaps not justified. It brings with it the necessity for Assessments which by their nature fall on certain portions of the membership.

Legislation.—To-day as we look back on present state laws dealing with noxious weeds, quarantine, grades, warehouse regulation, weighing, marketing, transportation, trade licenses, field seeds, feed control, live-stock remedies and many others directly touching our everyday business we see the imprint of our legislative handwork. And our good friend Geo. Murphy from Petaluma as Chairman of the Legislative Committee will tell you, this legislative spectre again reappears this coming winter. So, let's keep it in mind that each of us will be called on again soon to help in this vital work.

Grain Weevil and Bonding Grain Warehouses.—Several problems of major importance to the grain industry, include past and present steps to clear up weevil infestation in grain warehouses. Each year we reiterate that something should be done within reasonable limits to avoid economic losses to producers, manufacturers and exporters. With several groups directly involved here today and with the Department of Agriculture here to define just what they can and are legally willing to do, let us trust that a well defined reasonable and long time program may get under way to hasten a cleanup in such warehouses as have not yet responded to this definite need.

While the necessity for bonding grain warehouses was seriously considered by various representative factors after last convention no definite commitments have been made. A number of warehouses not already bonded have taken this step this past year, and perhaps this problem may be in a fair way of working its own way out.

Board Meeting.—But two complete board meetings have been held the past year. Several divisional board conferences were attended to deal with specific problems. We believe the principle of functional and commodity divisions on the board representing hay, grain and feed groups is excellent and can be further developed with more direct centralization of current group problems within these three divisions.

We suggest that the next board divisions be given the duty of working out a 1932-33 program of work involving their respective fields of action, and that they assume immediate leadership in promoting such activities for the year through the Association facilities. Our future program should be based on early direction definitely decided upon by the groups involved and definitely provided for in the Association budget and income sources.

It has been earnestly suggested that a change be made in present commodity grouping of our Board of Directors to represent instead a functional grouping of our membership which would possibly be more flexible and effective for the purpose of unity in the diverse problems connected with a stabilization program. We should seriously consider such a provision in the light of recent experiences, and if your Committee feel justified such definite recommendations should be made to the convention for action before adjournment Saturday.

Stabilization.—You members know of the intensive efforts to stabilize competitive conditions in retail distribution. A unity of purpose and action never before so definitely developed, with every Association resource assisting in co-ordinating the diverse factors of our membership has not as yet resulted in a general solution. We must forget more about mere price competition and give more effort to constructive sales of quality goods and services the consumers need. In this picture there are definite parts to play by the large mills, the local manufacturer and the retailer. Quality goods, trade personality, credit and delivery at a cost commensurate

with financial security must guide sound resale pricing. Unbridled competition in our own and other commercial fields must be curbed for financial stability and public safety. This involves self thinking and acting, and also collective direction and unification through ass'n efforts. There is no commercial problem unsolvable, but big changes come slowly. The right to govern the resale of branded products and trade names is clearly defined in our California laws. The ass'n is the vehicle and clearing house, and to-day cannot be a time to weaken on any sane, sound and constructive program.

In view of the serious dangers threatened by a legislative year under present business conditions your directors recommend and ask the convention to decide that in the coming year our money and efforts be devoted principally to legislative work.

J. H. TREGOE, professor of credit economics in the University of California, in his address on "Credits and Prosperity" said:

We are now confronted once again with the nostrum of "cheap money." It looks as though we shall repeat the history of the '70's, '80's and '90's of a "sound money" contest. The proponents of the cheap money theory for currency expansion and the inflation of prices offer as an expedient the full redemption of the veterans' certificates that involves a sum of a little more than \$2,000,000,000. The political theorists are having the support of some professional economists. The demands include such devices as the issuance of treasury notes with legal tender power, and Federal Reserve notes backed by government obligations. The proponents believe that by lifting our currency circulation the buying power will be increased and prices responded to this levitation. Were they to dig below the surface and realize what really would happen from the issuance of fiat money or a large increase of Federal Reserve notes, they would discover that it was merely another nostrum far worse, if anything, than those we have tried in recent years. The inflation they propose would affect the nation's credit by depressing the market for government obligations and narrow dangerously the base of our commercial credit by jeopardizing the gold stock upon which our credit structure is based. We must discard nostrums and get ourselves in tune with sound theories and sound practices.

ANNUAL BANQUET

At the annual banquet, the evening of Apr. 22, 200 delegates enjoyed an outstanding program arranged by the Convention Committees; decorations, novelties, music and entertainment was of a type seldom seen or heard at stag events.

W. E. STARR, Chr., of the Hay Marketing Committee, in his report on hay conditions, reported that 1931 alfalfa sold at considerably lower prices than in any previous year since 1920. New crop hay at present is netting the farmer from \$2 to \$7 per ton less than the actual cost of production. On the other hand the dairymen who a year ago were receiving a base price for butterfat, in the Los Angeles milk-shed of 90c, are now getting somewhere around 45c per pound for butterfat, with hay on the basis of \$12 to \$13 delivered. Dairymen are showing a loss on their operations of from \$100 to \$300 per month, for each 30-cow herd. The producer, the consumer and the transportation people are losing money in the industry at present. Production of alfalfa and milk must be cut to the consumer needs. The present lack of ability to properly finance the farmer, the dealer or the consumer is generally a cause of this condition. The truckman who is willing to go to the country and purchase hay, handling same below the cost of transportation, is also at fault. Hay dealers must work for a proper margin between cost at destination and the sale price to justify efforts, operating expense and a return on the investment.

Mr. Starr reported a proposed organization in Imperial Valley representing around 161,

000 acres of alfalfa now combining for the distribution of alfalfa through legitimate distribution channels. He advocated every support in the successful formation of this marketing agency. With the producers and distributors of milk in the Los Angeles milk-shed working for improvement he believes that some betterment of conditions would become evident within 60 days.

WALTER F. HOLST, Division of Poultry Husbandry, University of California, in charge of research work, appealed for a wider use by all factors of the feed, poultry and livestock industries in the investigations underway at the University. He cited the past work done with fish meal, the present studies being made of yeast in the feeding formulas, and other feeding practices, the re-

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Cocoanut oil meal	Mineral mixtures
Cod liver oil	Molasses
Charcoal	Oyster shell, crushed
Commercial feeds	Peanut meal
Cottonseed meal, cake	Phosphates, rock
Feed mixers	Potassium, chlorid
Feed concentrates	iodide
Feeders for mills	Salt
Fish meal	Sardine Oil
Formulas	Screenings
Gluten, feed, meal	Skim milk, dried
Information Bureau	Soybean, meal
Yeast for feeding	Tankage

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sults of which are available to manufacturers, dealers, producers and consumers.

D. B. MACKIE, Assistant Entomologist in the State Department of Agriculture, outlined the Department's attitude and legal handicaps in the elimination of grain weevil in warehouses. Preventive procedure is a question of warehouse sanitation, which includes such items as the amount of old grain that is allowed to accumulate, the amount of screenings that is held, old sacks containing grain refuse, and the disposal of trash such as sweepings. A second control measure involves both liquid and gaseous insecticides. Either improvement method involves added cost so that ultimately this may hamper the application of the remedy. Right now the infestation is mostly confined to old grain. As matters stand at present the only solution is to convert old grain into feed or into some use that will remove it from its present place of storage.

HAROLD BACON, President elect, reporting for the Feed Conference recommended a study of compensation insurance costs applicable to this industry, as under present conditions the costs seem discriminatory compared with other industries having like or greater risks. Feed resolutions were adopted "That it is the sense of this feed conference, and that it be so recommended to the Convention, that the next Committee on mixed feeds use every facility of the State Association in order to obtain early and stringent enforcement of the California Feed Law." A resolution was adopted urging the new Legislative Com'ite to give serious consideration to the need for and the possibility for passing legislation to make feed bills a first lien on livestock. Another recommendation was to the effect that a strong Committee be appointed to investigate reported discrimination between dealers by public employees. This had reference particularly to county agents in the state.

A. S. WALTON, Palo Alto, obtained a resolution by the Convention to oppose a proposed initiative measure which would reduce the gas tax from 3c to 2c per gallon. It would tax trucks using highways at \$25.00 for the first 3,000 pounds gross weight (truck and load), and an additional \$2.00 per

100 lbs. over the first 3,000 pounds. The gross permissible weight of truck and load is reduced from 34,000 lbs. to 22,000 lbs., and the over-all length from 60 feet to 35 feet.

NEW MEMBERS introduced at the Convention were: Howell Feed Co., Escondido; E. E. Foskett, Los Angeles; both firms obtained by Harold Bacon; Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, Los Angeles; by Tom Morgan; and the Ontario Fertilizer Works, Inc., by Sidney Herzberg, manager.

The memorial report presented by O. H. Blasingham, Los Angeles, gave eloquent tribute to members deceased during the past year. Messages of condolence and sympathy were ordered sent to the bereaved families. Departed members and associate members the past year were: Harry McComb, Tarr & McComb Co., Los Angeles; E. B. Cutter, San Francisco; Clarke H. Bradshaw, Los Angeles; Philip K. Corcoran, Lincoln Grain Growers, Inc., Lincoln; W. S. Hall, Kitrick & Hall, Chico; James Barry, Barry Bros., Monterey; and Prof. M. E. Jaffa, former Chief Bureau of Food and Drugs, Berkeley.

The convention closed with the induction of new officers and the presentation of a beautiful gift to the retiring president, Phil O'Connell.

NEW OFFICERS: Harold Bacon, pres., Santee; Walter Jansen, vice-pres., Lincoln. Grain Division, Grover Hill, Fresno; Max Viall, Los Angeles; Bill Volmer, San Francisco.

Hay Division, H. M. Maddaford, Los Angeles; E. R. Long, Bakersfield; Al Weister, San Francisco.

Feed Division, Geo. Murphy, Petaluma; Earl Lacey, Hanford; H. W. (Bill) Ameling, Los Angeles.

Members left immediately after adjournment Saturday morning for a golf tournament at the Hollywood Country Club, where prizes were awarded to winning players. At this occasion the Snow Brokerage Co., thru Bill Mathews, acted as hosts.

Annual Convention of the American Dry Milk Institute Discusses Feeds

About 125 delegates attended the 7th annual meeting at Chicago, Apr. 28, of the American Dry Milk Institute, Inc., an organization of dairy interests for promoting the use of dried buttermilk and skimmilk wherever it is suitable.

Addresses were presented by C. E. Gray, chairman of the executive com'ite; W. C. Coffee, dean of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, discussing "Present Agricultural Problems"; in a discussion the outlook for the dairy industry in western sections of the country was considered.

Two luncheons were held, one for those promoting dried milk products for human food, the other for those promoting its use for animal food. In the general session following the luncheons brief resumes of the luncheon table discussions were presented by E. N. Craig for human food; M. Braun for animal food.

E. A. Pool delivered a talk on "Mixed Feed Sales," part of which is reproduced elsewhere in this number.

The evening session was devoted to com'ite reports, and reports of officers, followed by an election of directors. Included in this was the report of C. W. Sievert on sales promotional efforts of the institute in the animal feeding division.

Sales of dry milk in 1931 amounted to 260,000,000 pounds, it was reported, an increase of 20 per cent over 1930.

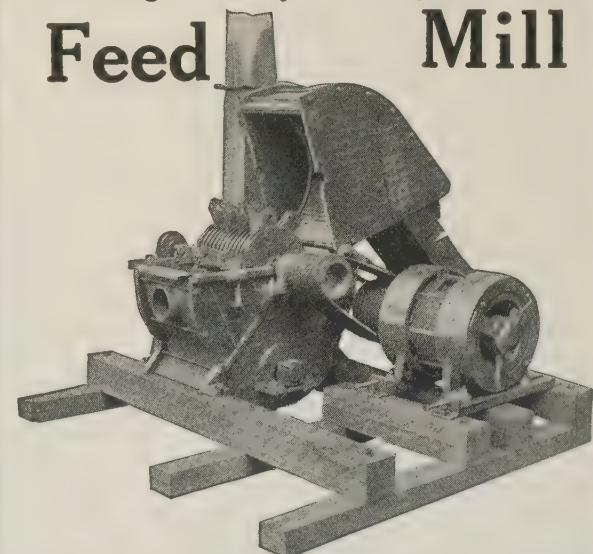
C. E. Gray, San Francisco, was elected chairman of the board, Walter Page, New York, vice chairman, and M. J. Metzger, Chicago, pres. Roud McCann was elected director, with headquarters at Chicago.

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Soybean Oil Meal Rating as a Protein Supplement

By EVERETT E. ROQUEMORE

A number of authorities, discussing the development of soybean production in Corn Belt and Southeastern states, have said free feeding raw soybeans to hogs and dairy cows will produce soft pork and soft butter.

Failure to carry the discussion a step farther into the processing of soybeans, separating the oil and meal, may leave an impression that soybean oil meal may have similar tendencies. Ground raw soybeans, normally containing about 20% oil, will produce soft pork and soft butter, but no such tendency is manifested by the meal after the oil has been removed.

Corn Belt farmers, learning more about soybean meal as a high protein supplement, are steadily coming to the sound economic practice of selling their whole soybeans, replacing them with soybean oil meal for feeding purposes. The practice is receiving added impetus since means have been developed for supplying the mineral deficiencies of the supplement, deficiencies which soybean oil meal holds in common with other high protein vegetable supplements. Countless items have appeared such as the following:

Chicago, Ill.—O. O. Anderson, Story County, Ia., who marketed a small lot of 258-lb. hogs Wednesday at \$4.10, one of the highest prices of the day for the weights, has found soybean oil meal very satisfactory for young pigs after weaning.

"I bought only a limited amount of soybean oil meal to try out on my pigs and found the results so good I intend to mix it in the rations of all my cattle and hogs now," he said.

When first attracted to soybean oil meal, said Mr. Anderson, he was anxious to see if it would do as well as linseed oil meal which he had been using. "I find it fully as good," he said, "tho I believe best results are obtained when minerals are added."—*Chicago Daily Drovers Journal, Mar. 3.*

Assuming the quality of the soybeans and the skill in handling them to be equal, the quality of the meal is dependent to a great extent on the method of processing. This may explain the poor impressions that have sometimes drifted about the product; all processes do not produce equal results in the keeping quality, digestibility and palatability of the meal.

Three methods are employed in extracting the oil from soybeans. The solvent method, little used in this country, but employed in production of much of the imported meal, extracts the oil from the beans with an "ether-like" chemical that dissolves the oil. Such meal, unless carefully handled, is subject to objectionable traces of the chemicals used in removal of the oil, and has a raw, "beany" taste.

The hydraulic method subjects the beans to high pressure after they have been partially cooked in steam jacketed kettles. The cake from which most of the oil has been pressed, is then reduced to meal form. This is superior to solvent meal for feeding purposes, but still has an unpalatable "beany" taste.

The newly standardized expeller method, most commonly used in this country, is a vastly improved method for applying the same principle as is employed in the hydraulic method, and makes a uniform, thoroughly cooked product, carrying a high percentage of superior proteins. By this method the oil is removed by marked friction, high heat and pressure, the soybeans being kept constantly moving after being thoroughly cooked in steam jacketed kettles. Cooked and roasted under high pressure, expeller process soybean oil meal has a palatable, nut-like taste, and a pleasant aroma. Its digestibility

has been improved because high heat has changed some of the carbohydrates and coagulated some of the protein. Scientifically controlled operation of expeller machinery, gives uniform cooking and pressure, and produces a uniform meal.

Chemical analysis of properly processed soybean oil meal as compared with other popular protein concentrates discloses:

	Di-	Crude	Crude	Crude	
	Protein	gest- ible	N.F.E.	Dig.	Fiber
Soybean meal	41	92%	27	100%	7 99% 5 92%
Cottonseed meal	41-43	84%	25	75%	10 37% 6 95%
Linseed meal	34-37	89%	33	78%	8 57% 5 89%
Tankage	60	70%	4	50%	5 20% 7 90%

Soybean oil meal has climbed rapidly to the front in livestock feeding because of its high digestibility and the quality of its proteins, the balance between its "building stones" (amino acids) which supply nutritional balance with grains.

Some amino acids are essential, others can be built up in the animal body by combinations of the essential ones, or transposition of such combinations as are available. Among essential amino acids, nutritional authorities list glutamic acid, tryosine, arginine, histidine, lysine, tryptophane as not interchangeable. Shortage of the proper quantities of these impairs the feeding value of the protein in the ration.

A comparison of the amino acid content of soybean oil meal protein with the protein of milk, as given by Piper and Morse, with the Department of Agriculture, shows the proteins have similar properties. Essential amino acids mentioned above are present in volume. The comparison shows:

	Soy- bean	Cow's Milk	Soy- bean	Cow's Milk
Glycine	0.97	0.00	Serine	Not isolated 0.50
Alanine	Not isolated	0.00	Tryosine	1.86 4.50
Valine	0.63	7.20	Arginine	5.12 4.84
Leucine	8.45	9.40	Histidine	1.39 2.59
Proline	3.78	6.70	Lysine	2.71 5.95
Phenylalamine	3.86	3.20	Ammonia	2.56 1.61
Aspartic acid	3.89	1.40	Tryptophane	Present 1.50
Glutamic acid	19.46	15.55		

The properties of a milk made from soybeans are similar to those of animal milk. Acids, rennet, pepsin and certain salts will precipitate the protein materials as in the case of animal milk. If kept in a warm place soybean milk will sour.

Cow's milk is recognized by feeding authorities as the most nearly perfect food. The similarity of the amino acid balance in soybean protein is a manifest indication of its feeding value, and undoubtedly is the reason for its success when used as the only protein supplement to balance a ration.

MINERALS ESSENTIAL: In common with other vegetable protein concentrates, soybean oil meal must be fortified with essential minerals. This is generally true of all farm crops. The use of minerals with soybean oil meal has given uniformly better results than its use alone in rations, even when in combination with animal proteins naturally carrying minerals. Finding the proper minerals to fortify the meal was an important step in bringing soybean oil meal to its present high place in poultry and livestock feeding.

Now on the market are commercially blended mixtures of soybean oil meal with a balanced series of minerals designed to effectively meet the needs of livestock feeding. These include calcium in phosphate and carbonate forms, phosphorus as bone phosphate, sodium and chlorine as salt, iron as iron oxide, iodine as potassium iodide.

FEEDING EXPERIMENTS

HOGS: Experiments with fattening hogs at the Purdue station in Indiana showed that a pound of soybean oil meal with minerals will practically replace a pound of tankage when fed with full feed of corn and legume pasture; one and one-half lbs. of soybean oil meal with minerals will replace a pound of tankage in feeding corn to hogs in dry lot.

Feeding trials reported by Robinson at the Ohio Station on two 17-week tests comparing soybean oil meal with other protein supplements showed daily gain per head of 1.6 lbs. for soybean oil meal, compared with 1.51 lbs. for tankage and 1.38 lbs. for ground whole soybeans.

Substituting soybean oil meal for other protein supplements in the Big Ten ration at the Iowa station showed that replacing cottonseed meal in the ration gave gains of 1.46 lbs. per head per day at a cost of \$2.86



Expellers for Removing Oil from Soy Beans by Friction and Pressure Under Heat

per 100 lbs. of gain; replacing the linseed meal gave gains of 1.39 lbs. at a feed cost of \$2.90 per 100 lbs. The check lots on the regular Big Ten ration showed gains of 1.5 lbs. but the cost was \$2.93 per 100 lbs. of gain.

DAIRY COWS: In feeding dairy cows at Purdue soybean oil meal was found the equal of linseed oil meal; the College authorities stated the supplement could be used to replace either cottonseed meal or linseed meal pound for pound.

Testing home-grown rations at the Tennessee station, Price found soybean oil meal produced 5% more milk and butter than cottonseed oil meal when the two were compared.

Hayden and Perkins, experimenting at the Ohio station, found soybean oil meal produced 1.9% more milk and 3.6% more butter when incorporated in rations to replace linseed oil meal.

POULTRY: Commenting on feeding soybean oil meal to poultry, H. J. Sloan at the University of Illinois, remarked:

Most of the common animal protein supplements like meat scrap, tankage, fish meal, etc., are relatively high in minerals, whereas cereal grains and legume seeds are relatively low. Consequently, when vegetable protein supplements are used to replace equal parts of meat scrap or tankage, marked reduction occurs in the mineral content of the ration.

Since minerals are just as important as proteins for growth and egg production, it is easy to account for the poor results obtained when soybean oil meal was fed without additional minerals.

A brief of experiments at the Missouri station declares:

Soybean oil meal, supplemented by minerals proved an efficient protein concentrate in laying mashes at the Missouri station. Mashes containing 30% soybean oil meal with 4% bone meal and 1% salt, and soybean oil meal with rock phosphate and salt were used. Soybean oil meal alone proved unsatisfactory due to mineral deficiency; supplementing it with bone meal and salt caused it to compare favorably with any other type of concentrate, producing twice as many eggs per lb. of feed as without mineral.

MINERALIZED SOYBEAN OIL MEAL FORMULAS

HOGS: In summer feeding of hogs on pasture or in dry lot a recommended feeding program is 10 to 25% tankage in a mixture of mineral fortified soybean oil meal and tankage, to supplement full feeding for corn. Salt should be fed free-choice in addition. Addition of alfalfa hay in a rack; or 2 bags of alfalfa meal and 2 bags of tankage to a ton of mineral fortified soybean oil meal is recommended for winter feeding.

DAIRY: A "20% ration" for dairy cattle recommends 500 lbs. ground corn, 600 lbs. ground oats, 600 lbs. mineralized soybean oil meal. An optional formula is 400 lbs. ground corn, 500 lbs. ground oats, 500 lbs. mineralized soybean oil meal, 200 lbs. wheat bran.

A "16% ration" is 200 lbs. ground corn, 200 lbs. ground oats, 100 lbs. mineralized soybean oil meal. An optional ration is 200 lbs. ground corn, 200 lbs. ground oats, 100 lbs. mineralized soybean oil meal, 100 lbs. wheat bran.

LAYING MASH: A recommended formula for laying mash is 400 lbs. ground yellow corn, 400 lbs. ground oats, 400 lbs.

KUTZ M-5 4-25 8pt 15m ground wheat, 300 lbs. mineralized soybean oil meal, 100 lbs. meat scrap, to be hopper fed, supplemented with a scratch feed in which shelled corn predominates.

SOYBEAN AREA AND DEMAND

Soybean growing, begun a few years ago in this country, the almost as old as written history in the Orient, has taken rapid strides

as Corn Belt farmers have come to appreciate the merits of the legume.

In Manchuria almost 200,000,000 bus. of soybeans are grown annually. In this country the principal producing states are Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina, Missouri and Iowa, the production is rapidly spreading in other states in both the Southeast and the Corn Belt.

A boost was given American production of soybeans and their products by application of a duty of \$6 per ton on imports of soybean cake and oil meal, and mixtures of soybean oil meal with small quantities of corn meal, wheat, and rice bran, previously admitted on a basis of 10% ad valorem, made effective on Jan. 7, 1931. Meanwhile the duty on soybean oil imports was increased from 2½ cents to 3½ cents per lb.

These tariff restrictions have reduced imports sharply. Imports of cake and meal in the year ended Sept. 30, 1931, were only 23,998 tons compared with 73,524 tons in the same period the year before. It was the first year in which domestic production of soybean oil meal exceeded imports.

Principal processors are located in the Corn Belt, convenient to the source of supply. But the feeding merits of soybean oil meal have developed the demand so rapidly that rations and concentrates containing it are economically fed in almost every part of the country.

At present the grain-milk ratio is about 1 : 1. That is, the price of a pound of grain is about the same as the price of a pound of milk. This ratio is favorable to grain feeding. One can afford to feed an additional pound of grain, if the cow will respond with an additional two to four pounds of milk.—New York State College of Agriculture.

Culling of Poor Producers Beats Reduction in Feeding

It is unfortunate that in periods of surplus, which result in prices below average cost of production, the average feeder curtails feeding as his first step in reducing costs.

The alternative is to dispose of poor producers, and feed well the remaining good ones, according to their productive ability, not according to the price of milk. If dairying were a seasonal enterprise or if one could get in and out of it quickly; if what is done to the herd one month had no effect on the health and production of the herd thereafter; if the nutrition of the dam did not affect the health and ruggedness of her developing calf; then it would be unwise not to curtail feed of even the best cows during periods of low prices.

Periods of surplus and low prices are always followed by periods of shortage and high prices. The intensity of these periods as far as the individual producer is concerned depends on the efficiency of his herd at any given time within those periods. The man who is making poor cows out of good ones by injudicious feeding because of price conditions will find himself with a lot of poor producers and inefficient breeders when the price improves.

The grain feed man can do a lot of good, setting his feeders straight on this question which is vital to the success of their future operations. Urge them to dispose of the culs. The poor producer is never profitable.

Urge them, too, to feed well the good cows left in the herd. It will pay even on present milk price levels. Feed, too, is cheap, and good feeding is the best possible insurance the dairyman has for a herd in good working condition when the price of milk goes up.—Scratch.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for July delivery:

	St. Louis	Kansas City			
	Bran	Shorts	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Apr. 9	\$10.90	\$11.40	*\$11.10	\$8.05	\$9.50
Apr. 16	10.00	11.00	*11.25	8.35	9.40
Apr. 23	9.75	10.40	*10.35	7.90	8.85
Apr. 30	10.00	10.65	*10.75	8.25	9.00
May 7	9.75	10.30	*10.50	7.85	8.55

*Chicago delivery.

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during March, compared with March, 1931, and for the 9 months ended with March, are reported by the Dept. of Commerce in short tons (000 omitted) as follows:

	March		March	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Hay	214	659	2,787	4,078
Cottonseed cake	9,494	5,339	141,453	29,468
Linseed cake	18,595	19,429	181,216	92,683
Other oil cake	5,348	7,050	30,053	16,992
Cottonseed meal	2,656	411	49,220	6,348
Linseed meal	463	495	6,331	4,708
Other oil meal	83	83	840	1,823
Oyster shell	6,750	6,969	44,529	46,831
Fishmeal	608	478	1,573	...
Alfalfa meal	52	88	1,383	...
Mixed dairy feed	151	124	1,524	1,130
Mixed poultry feed	187	636	3,414	4,366
Other mixed feed	412	867	5,172	3,755
All other feed	2,485	4,601	41,066	15,703

Minneapolis, Minn.—During the past 6 months we have been assembling data regarding portable mills in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The consensus of opinion seems to be that they will be short-lived, as in the vast majority of cases they pay no return to the operator. Therefore we expect to see the thing go "floey."—Minnesota Reader.

ALFALFA MEAL

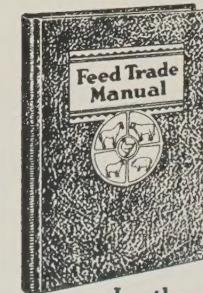
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Missouri records show that from the years 1919-29 the average annual labor income per hen was \$2.41. In only two years of that decade did the income fall below \$2 per bird.

Feather mites are among the pests that cut down the production of poultry. They live on the feathers and destroy the plumage. They respond to about the same treatments as body lice, but not so quickly. Greater effort is required to kill them.

The poultry industry is built on a small economic unit, for which reason increases and decreases record themselves quickly, and the industry adjusts itself to demands. Poultry and egg prices hit their low last May and have since nearly doubled in price.

Cod-liver oil was effective in increasing both the winter and 10 months' egg production of pullets, regardless of the system of housing, in experiments at the Kentucky station. It was fed at a level of 2% in addition to the basal ration. While it had no influence on the fertility of the eggs, it increased hatchability of fertile eggs.

Grading and inspecting rules prohibit a farmer or local produce house washing the mud tracks off eggs because it injures the keeping qualities of the egg. Yet here and there in the industry are ingenious sand-blasting machines that polish up an egg so it looks practically new before it is offered to the consumer. One difference is that the sand-blasting is done after the eggs come out of cold storage and are about ready to move into the consumers hands. Of course it does not alter rules for correct labeling.

Cottonseed Meal Firmer

By J. M. TRENHOLM

Memphis, Tenn., May 7.—During the past week the cottonseed meal market has been quiet but the tendency has been more bullish than otherwise. The price scored an advance of 35 cts. since last Saturday. The market has been supported for the past 60 days by an unusually good demand for cottonseed meal for fertilizer purposes. This demand culminated around the first of May and is now falling off. As a matter of fact there has been more actual meal on the market in the past few days than for sometime. 41% cottonseed meal sold at \$12.50 Memphis this week. Cake was offered in the Valley at \$10.00. Arkansas has been the weak spot in the belt and is now practically on the Boston basis which is unusual.

Hay Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1931, in tons, were:

	Receipts 1932	Shipments 1931	Receipts 1932	Shipments 1931
Boston	990	693	.....	.....
Chicago	5,230	5,752	7,197	1,869
Cincinnati	1,034	6,864	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	66	121	.....	.....
Houston	1,584	780	.....	.....
Kansas City	11,772	14,208	20,520	8,448
Milwaukee	36	60	.....	.....
Minneapolis	2,972	1,546	133	28
New York	299	.....	94	.....
Peoria	70	1,390	80	340
San Francisco	684	1,656	.....	.....

Feedstuffs Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1931, in tons, were:

	Receipts 1932	Shipments 1931	Receipts 1932	Shipments 1931
Boston	275	20	.....	.....
†Chicago	15,070	13,209	41,112	40,726
†Cincinnati	420	330	.....	.....
†Kansas City	4,080	3,360	20,520	18,640
Los Angeles	1,770	5,880	.....	.....
†Milwaukee	490	30	5,940	9,270
†Minneapolis	1,069	2,193	45,616	46,999
†New York	41	.....	.....	.....
†Peoria	12,860	17,480	13,460	18,256
†San Francisco	21	162	.....	.....

†Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.

Kentucky's All-Mash Poultry Feed

The Kentucky all-mash poultry feed formula was recently broadcast by Prof. J. E. Humphrey of the poultry department of the Kentucky Agricultural College. It is

Mix: 70 lbs. yellow corn meal, 25 lbs. middlings, 2 lbs. bone meal, and 1 lb. salt. This is to be fed with plenty of skim milk. Where skim milk is unavailable add 15 lbs. of dried skim milk and 10 lbs. meat scrap to the formula.

Multiplying the volume mentioned by 10 gets the proportions up to quantities suitable for mixing by grain and feed dealers.

A Feeding Record to Beat

Milford Johanna, a registered Holstein in the Milford Meadows Herd, near Lake Mills, Wis., recently completed a yearly record of 831.1 lbs. butter fat from 21,444.3 lbs. of 3.9% milk, as a senior 4-year-old.

Her average daily ration was 16 to 18 lbs. of grain, 10 lbs. of mixed hay, 25 lbs. of silage and 4 lbs. of beet pulp. She was on pasture 90 days.

The grain mixture consisted of 375 lbs. ground corn, 150 lbs. oats, 300 lbs. bran, 180 lbs. barley, 200 lbs. oil meal, 200 lbs. gluten feed, 100 lbs. cottonseed meal, 15 lbs. salt and 15 lbs. mineral.

Another record was that of Dystsia Waldorf Jewel, a Holstein-Friesian cow in her 6th year, owned by James Stark of Pawling, N. Y. She yielded 30,434.1 lbs. of milk containing 3.3%, or 1,014.4 lbs. of butterfat, on 3 milkings a day.

The cow's average daily grain ration was 21 lbs. of a mixture of 4 parts bran, 4 parts hominy, 3 parts ground oats, 2 parts linseed oil meal, 2 parts corn distiller's grain, 4 parts gluten and 1 part cottonseed meal. To a ton of this was added 20 lbs. of salt and 20 lbs. of ground limestone. Roughage was 20 lbs. of silage, 15 lbs. of beet pulp, and 15 lbs. of mixed hay. Pasture lasted 120 days.

Albany, N. Y.—Passage by the New York state legislature of the Kirkland-Smith bill makes possible benefit to the farmers from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. from which the Sec'y of Agriculture is permitted to allocate monies for direct loans to the farmers. Previously the legal structure of New York state laws prevented cooperative corporations making applications for loans under the conditions prescribed by the reconstruction finance law.

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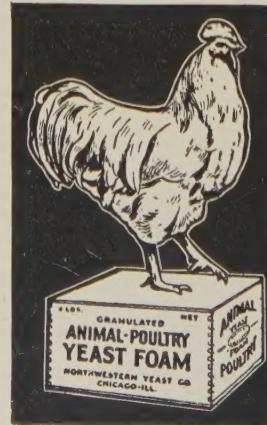
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Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam in your mash feeds will increase your feed sales and profits, give better results to your customers, and bring them back for more. A postcard inquiry will bring the complete story of yeast and yeast feeding by return mail. Write today.



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To:

WE PROPOSE to protect the grain elevators as listed below against damage by lightning
according to the standard requirements of any insurance company, guaranteeing the completed
installation to pass their inspection.

The Moore Bros. Lightning Protection Company will carry property damage, workmen's com-
pensation and liability insurance and protect the purchaser from any loss that might result
from accidents caused while this installation is being made and resulting from such work.

This proposal is subject to our approval of the property, as to amount of insurance carried by
purchaser, Insurance Company and class of elevator.

COST: Cash Basis:

Completely iron clad elevators.....	\$22.00
Metal Clad, open eave elevators.....	\$43.00
Ordinary wood elevators.....	\$63.00

Our invoices are payable when the insurance company approves the installation
and reduces your insurance rate for the use of this system.

COST: Self Payment Plan:

On this basis the purchaser is to pay the Moore Bros. Lightning Protection Com-
pany the savings made on the insurance premium by the use of this system payable
as originally refunded by the insurance company and as earned for ten years. It
is understood that the purchaser has the option of purchasing the system any time
within thirty days after the yearly payments are made at ten percent off of the
above listed price for each year payments have been made.

Kind of Elevator.

Location of Building.

This proposal has been accepted on the cash or self payment basis on this.....day of May, 1932.

MOORE BROS. LIGHTNING PROTECTION CO.

BY: WILLIAM ROBBINS,

Secretary & Treasurer.

BY:

YOUR INSURANCE COMPANY APPROVES THIS PROTECTION